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# NEW GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION

PART I. BASED UPON THE ANABASIS, BOOKS I AND II

PART II. BASED UPON OTHER ATTIC GREEK

BY

F. E. WOODRUFF, A.M.

PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN BOWDOIN COLLEGE



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## PREFACE

THE first edition of this handbook, published in 1891, was the outgrowth of the conviction, which in the interim has gained wider currency, that Greek composition should be taught, not as a separate study, but in connection with the reading lessons, for the purpose of so grounding the pupil in grammatical knowledge as to develop a keener appreciation and enjoyment of the author read. Until the elements of the language are mastered, there should be daily practice in translation into Greek; for the insight into the processes of language thus gained gives, more than any other drill, firmness of grasp and consciousness of power. In my judgment the difficulties with which all teachers are struggling will be most easily surmounted, and the strong repugnance of the pupil to this discipline of which complaint is often made, will not be likely to arise, if translation into Greek is made a part of the daily work from the first. After the elementary work has been thoroughly done, a little time may well be spent upon systematic drill in syntax; for the problems which syntax presents for solution demand well-reasoned answers, and such problems, if approached in the right way and kept within the pupil's range, tend to clear up his ideas and intensify his interest.

This book is an attempt to supply abundant and suitable material for practice along both the lines indicated. As in the first edition, there are two sets of exercises



based on the *Anabasis*, — one for oral practice, the other for translation in writing. The oral exercises consist of detached sentences. They are intended for use when reviewing the text on which they are based, and assume that the Greek has been thoroughly studied. The exercises for writing are intended to be used weekly, while the corresponding passages of the text are still fresh in mind. They reproduce the essential features of the story — are, in fact, an epitome of the *Anabasis* — and give practice in writing connected narrative. In doing these exercises the pupil will have a Greek model before him, and it is of the utmost importance that he give close attention to this model, for the English contains nothing that is not easily derived from the Greek. The exercises are carefully graded, and notes call attention to differences of idiom. References to the grammars are given, as a rule, with the first appearance of important constructions, but, as the work proceeds, the pupil is left more and more to his own resources. The early exercises on *Anabasis* II have been supplied with copious notes and grammatical references, so that, if desirable, the use of the book may begin at this point.

The exercises based on *Anabasis* I and II have been carefully revised, numerous infelicities have been removed and errors corrected, the longer oral exercises have been abridged so as to give a nearly uniform length, and the exercises for written translation have been rearranged, so that each piece of written work traverses the ground covered by four (instead of five) oral exercises.

For the work based on *Anabasis* III a new set of lessons has been substituted (Part II of this edition),

which covers the essentials of syntax in a progressive and systematic way. The material was gathered largely from Xenophon and Lysias, with scattering sentences from Andocides, Plato, Demosthenes, and other writers. In translating these sentences care has been taken to make the English thoroughly idiomatic. Brief grammatical summaries have been prefixed, in which peculiarities of idiom and construction are concisely explained. These summaries are not intended as a substitute for a text-book in grammar, but rather as a means of making the text-book more intelligible and useful. Stress has been put throughout upon the everyday constructions, and most of all upon those that are so unlike the English as to be difficult to master. As this drill in syntax is not based upon a continuous text which the pupil is studying, a vocabulary has been provided.

The grammars referred to in the old edition were Goodwin's and Allen's Hadley. To these Babbitt's and Goodell's have been added.

I wish to express my obligation to my colleague, Professor William A. Houghton, and to my former pupil, Joseph W. Hewitt, Ph.D., of Worcester Academy, who kindly read the manuscript of Part II and improved its quality by their criticism, and to Dr. Hewitt also for his coöperation in correcting the proof-sheets.

To any users of this book who detect errors I shall be grateful if they will kindly report them.

FRANK EDWARD WOODRUFF.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE,  
December, 1904.



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## BOOK I.

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### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

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A figure put after a word applies to that word alone ; put before a word applies to two or more immediately following. Words enclosed in parentheses are not to be translated into Greek. Literal translations and idioms are printed in *Italics*.

References to the Greek grammars are abbreviated as follows :

B. Babbitt.	G. Goodwin.
Gl. Goodell.	H. Hadley-Allen.

All other abbreviations are those in common use.

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### CHAPTER I. 1, 2.

1. 1. Cyrus was not present. 2. Darius sent for him. 3. He was summoned<sup>1</sup> from his<sup>2</sup> province. 4. Cyrus sends for the hoplites. 5. Artaxerxes<sup>3</sup> was the elder, Cyrus<sup>3</sup> the younger. 6. Darius wishes his<sup>2</sup> sons to be with him. 7. Artaxerxes happens<sup>4</sup> to be present. 8. But Cyrus was satrap<sup>5</sup> of a province. 9. He was commander of all who<sup>6</sup> mustered in<sup>7</sup> the plain of Castolus. 10. Tissaphernes was a friend of Cyrus. 11. Darius made his<sup>2</sup> son satrap.<sup>8</sup>

1. *Sent after*. 2. Use article for unemphatic possessive. B. 447 ; G. 949 ; Gl. 551 d ; H. 658. 3. Use *μέν* and *δέ* with the contrasted subjects. Gl. 669 ; H. 1046, 1 a. 4. Use participle. B. 660 n. ; G. 1586 ; Gl. 585 ; H. 984. 5. B. 326 ; G. 907 ; Gl. 502 ; H. 706 b. 6. *As many as*. 7. *eis*, not *ἐν*, since motion is implied. 8. Pred. acc. B. 341 ; G. 1077 ; Gl. 502 ; H. 726.

## CHAPTER I. 3-5.

2. 1. He sent the hoplites away to the province. 2. Cyrus was <sup>1</sup>in the power of his<sup>2</sup> mother. 3. He wished to rule instead of his brother. 4. The barbarians <sup>3</sup>were well-disposed toward Cyrus. 5. Cyrus was plotting against his brother.<sup>4</sup> 6. Tissaphernes falsely accused him <sup>5</sup>of plotting against his brother. 7. Artaxerxes was convinced and arrested Cyrus. 8. He wished to put his brother to death. 9. He arrested Cyrus <sup>6</sup>apparently intending to send him away. 10. But Cyrus's mother loved him more than (she loved) his brother. 11. The barbarians were more friendly to Cyrus than to the king.

1. Cf. *ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ*. 2. See 1, n. 2. 3. Observe the idiom. 4. Dat. with *ἐπὶ* in comp. B. 394; G. 1179; Gl. 598 a; H. 775. 5. *That he is plotting*. Why opt. here? What other form can be used? 6. Cf. *ὡς ἀποκτενῶν*.

## CHAPTER I. 6, 7.

3. 1. He finds<sup>1</sup> the king unprepared. 2. He collects his troops <sup>2</sup>as secretly as possible. 3. All the cities belong to Cyrus<sup>3</sup> except Miletus. 4. Miletus was besieged both by land and by sea. 5. He collected the Greek army in the following manner. 6. <sup>4</sup>The inhabitants of Miletus were <sup>5</sup>forming the same plan. 7. Some<sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup>were slain, others<sup>8</sup> expelled. 8. Cyrus wishes to restore the exiles. 9. Both Cyrus and the king had many pretexts <sup>9</sup>for gathering an army. 10. The levy was made in the following way. 11. The Ionian cities revolt<sup>9</sup> to Cyrus.

1. *Takes*. 2. *Concealing himself as most he is able*. 3. Pred. gen. of possession. B. 348, 1; G. 1094, 1; Gl. 508; H. 732 a. 4. *οἱ ἐν Μιλήτῳ*. 5. *Planning the same (things)*. 6. Cf. *τοὺς μὲν*,

τοὺς δέ. 7. ἀποθησαύω is used as pass. of κτείνω. 8. Gen. of inf. with article. 9. Why is mid. voice required here?

CHAPTER I. 8, 9.

4. 1. Cyrus 'kept demanding that these' cities be given to him. 2. We do not perceive the plot against ourselves. 3. He 'is secretly maintaining another army 'in the following manner. 4. Another army 'is secretly maintained beyond the Hellespont. 5. The king is not displeased 'because Cyrus and Tissaphernes are at war. 6. Cyrus's mother cooperates with him in this. 7. Cyrus admires Clearchus, a Lacedæmonian exile.<sup>7</sup> 8. Clearchus took the money which Cyrus gave him. 9. The Greek cities voluntarily<sup>8</sup> contribute money for the support of the army. 10. Clearchus collected an army and waged war against the Thracians.<sup>9</sup>

1. Why imperf.? G. 1253, 2; Gl. 459; H. 830. 2. Pred. position. B. 456; G. 974; Gl. 553; H. 673. 3. *Escapes notice maintaining.* 4. τόνδε τὸν τρόπον = ὃδε of previous exercise. 5. *Escapes notice being maintained.* 6. Cf. αὐτῶν πολεμούντων. B. 657; G. 1668; Gl. 589 f.; H. 971 a. 7. Appos. What case? 8. Adj. for adv. B. 425; G. 926; Gl. 546; H. 619 a. 9. Dat. of association. B. 376; G. 1177; Gl. 525; H. 772.

CHAPTER I. 10, 11.

5. 1. The Pisidians 'were disturbing Cyrus's<sup>2</sup> province. 2. Cyrus gave Aristippus three months<sup>3</sup> pay. 3. Now 'Cyrus had a Thessalian guest-friend. 4. This (man) wished to conquer his opponents 'at home. 5. He came to Cyrus and asked him<sup>6</sup> for money.<sup>6</sup> 6. In this way he secretly maintains another army in Thessaly. 7. Proxenus, the Bœotian, made an expedition into (the



country of) the Pisidians. 8. Socrates came to Cyrus<sup>1</sup> to fight against Tissaphernes. 9. These<sup>8</sup> generals were collecting an army for Cyrus.<sup>2</sup> 10. These armies were secretly collected by<sup>9</sup> Cyrus.

1. Cf. *πράγματα παρεχόντων*. 2. Dat. of interest. 3. Gen. of measure. B. 352; G. 1085, 5; Gl. 506 a; H. 729 d. 4. (*There*) *was to Cyrus*. 5. This adv. has attributive position. B. 429, 1; G. 952; Gl. 555; H. 600. 6. B. 340; G. 1069; Gl. 535; H. 724. 7. Participle. B. 653, 5; G. 1563, 4; Gl. 583 b; H. 969 c. 8. See 4, n.2. 9. *ὑπό* with gen. B. 372; G. 1234; H. 818 a.

#### CHAPTER II. 1, 2.

6. 1. The army<sup>1</sup> was successful. 2. They drove the Pisidians out of the country. 3. <sup>2</sup>The general decides to march inland. 4. He collected his Greek army avowedly<sup>3</sup> against the Pisidians. 5. Cyrus summoned Clearchus, <sup>4</sup>and he came with his army. 6. Aristippus made terms with<sup>5</sup> his opponents at home. 7. Xenias, the Arcadian, is the commander of Cyrus's mercenary force. 8. He commanded these generals to come to Sardis. 9. And<sup>6</sup> he summons also<sup>6</sup> the force which is besieging Miletus. 10. They gladly made the expedition with him. 11. The exiles are friendly to Cyrus and trust in him.<sup>7</sup>

1. *To be successful*, *καλῶς πράττειν*. 2. *It seems best to the general*. 3. *ὡς*. 4. *ὁ δέ*. B. 443, 1; G. 983; Gl. 549 b; H. 654 e. 5. *πρός*. 6. *And also*, *δὲ καί*; *δέ* is postpositive, and *καί* must precede the word emphasized. 7. B. 376; G. 1160; Gl. 520 a; H. 764, 2.

#### CHAPTER II. 3-5.

7. 1. The army marched through Lydia as rapidly as possible. 2. <sup>1</sup>There were both<sup>2</sup> hoplites and<sup>3</sup> light-armed

troops in the Greek army. 3. These generals came to<sup>s</sup> Sardis for Cyrus. 4. There were in the army about three thousand hoplites. 5. Tissaphernes <sup>4</sup>perceived this preparation and went to the king. 6. We shall go to the king <sup>5</sup>as rapidly as possible. 7. The king hears of this expedition<sup>6</sup> from Tissaphernes.<sup>6</sup> 8. The army which I have mentioned sets out from Sardis. 9. The <sup>7</sup>river Mæander is in Lydia. 10. To this river Cyrus marched with his army.

1. The expletive "there" is not expressed in Greek. 2. *τέ . . . καί*. 3. *Into*. 4. *Having perceived . . . went*. 5. Be careful to use the right tense, person, and number. 6. Gen. of person, acc. of thing. B. 365; G. 1103; Gl. 511 a; H. 742 c. 7. Observe the Greek order.

## CHAPTER II. 6-8.

8. 1. Apollo <sup>1</sup>had a contest of (musical) skill with Marsyas.<sup>2</sup> 2. A river flows through the middle<sup>3</sup> of the park. 3. The king's palace is <sup>4</sup>at the foot of the acropolis. 4. This park was full of wild animals.<sup>5</sup> 5. These the soldiers <sup>6</sup>used to hunt <sup>7</sup>on horseback. 6. The army crosses the river and stays in Colossæ ten days.<sup>8</sup> 7. Colossæ is a large and prosperous city of Phrygia. 8. There are in Celænæ a royal palace and a park. 9. The palace of the great king is in the middle of the city. 10. The river Mæander is <sup>9</sup>two hundred feet wide. 11. Apollo hung up Marsyas's skin in a cave.

1. *Contented concerning*. 2. See 4, n.9. 3. *μέρος* in partitive sense has pred. position. B. 454; G. 978, 1; H. 671. 4. *ἐν*. Dat. or acc. here? 5. B. 357; G. 1140, 1112; Gl. 512; H. 753 c. 6. See 4, n.1. 7. *From horses*. 8. B. 338; G. 1062; Gl. 538; H. 720. 9. *Of two plethra as to width*.

## CHAPTER II. 9, 10.

9. 1. Xenias celebrates<sup>1</sup> the Lycæan (festival) in Peltæ. 2. And Cyrus also<sup>2</sup> witnesses the contest. 3. Xerxes is said to have built a palace in Celænæ. 4. Xerxes was conquered in battle and withdrew from Greece. 5. Cyrus and his army remained in this park thirty days. 6. There were <sup>3</sup>in all five hundred hoplites and three hundred peltasts. 7. Cyrus witnesses the (athletic) contest which Xenias institutes. 8. Clearchus came with<sup>4</sup> many Cretan bowmen. 9. Many prizes were given to the soldiers by Xenias. 10. Ceramon-agora is the last city <sup>5</sup>on the border of Mysia.

1. *Sacrifices*. 2. See 6, n. 6. The order *καὶ Κῦρος δὲ* is possible. 3. *οἱ σύμμαχοι*. 4. *Having*. 5. *πρὸς*. Case?

## CHAPTER II. 11-13.

10. 1. Thence he marched two stages, twenty parasangs. 2. The wife of the Cilician king came to Cyrus and gave him money. 3. There<sup>1</sup> is a fountain <sup>2</sup>by the roadside. 4. Cyrus had guards about himself. 5. (For) five days the soldiers kept coming to Cyrus and demanding their pay. 6. There was much money due them. 7. <sup>3</sup>It is evident that Cyrus is troubled on account of this. 8. He <sup>4</sup>could not pay them their wages, for<sup>5</sup> he had no money. 9. Midas caught the satyr at<sup>6</sup> the spring. 10. Cyrus is said to have received much money.

1. See 7, n. 1. 2. *παρά*. 3. *Cyrus is evident*, etc. B. 634; G. 1589; Gl. 585 a; H. 981. 4. *Was not able to*. 5. *γὰρ* is postpositive. 6. Cf. *ἐφ' ᾧ*.

## CHAPTER II. 14-16.

11. 1. The Greeks are drawn up four deep. 2. But the barbarians were drawn up by<sup>1</sup> squadrons. 3. Cyrus inspected the army both Greek and barbarian. 4. He held<sup>2</sup> the review in the middle<sup>3</sup> of the plain. 5. The queen asked Cyrus to hold this review. 6. Each general drew up<sup>4</sup> his own men. 7. The barbarians marched by Cyrus, but he rode by the Greeks in<sup>5</sup> his chariot. 8. He wished to exhibit his army to the queen. 9. The barbarians were not accustomed to be drawn up four deep. 10. These generals drew up their own men four deep.

1. Observe the distributive force of *κατά*. 2. *Made*. 3. See 8, n. 3. 4. B. 457, 2; G. 960; Gl. 554 a; H. 673 b. 5. *On*. 6. Cf. *ὡς νόμος ἀνθρώπων*.

## CHAPTER II. 17, 18.

12. 1. He stopped<sup>1</sup> his chariot before the centre of the phalanx. 2. The Greeks advance with a shout and come to their tents with laughter. 3. The general stops his chariot before the centre of the army. 4. Pigres, the interpreter, was sent by Cyrus to the Greeks. 5. The whole Greek phalanx<sup>2</sup> advanced arms and moved forward. 6. When the trumpet sounded, the whole army advanced. 7. The barbarians were in great fear on account of the shouting of the Greeks. 8. The market-men<sup>3</sup> leave their wares and flee. 9. Both Cyrus and the queen were pleased with the discipline of the army.

1. Note distinction between 1 and 2 aor. of *ἵστημι*. 2. Use participle and verb instead of two verbs. 3. Notice the idiom.

## CHAPTER II. 19, 20.

13. 1. He sent Menon and his army into Cilicia. 2. He himself<sup>1</sup> with <sup>2</sup>the rest of the soldiers remained there. 3. Here they remain five days. 4. The last city of Phrygia is Iconium. 5. The Greeks plundered the country <sup>3</sup>on the ground that it was hostile. 6. Cyrus permitted the Greeks to do this. 7. Thence he marched through Cappadocia by the shortest road.<sup>4</sup> 8. Megaphernes was a Persian and a wearer of the royal purple. 9. Cyrus accused Megaphernes <sup>5</sup>of plotting against him. 10. A certain other Persian was plotting against Cyrus.

1. Emphatic use of *αὐτός*. B. 475, 2; G. 989, 1; Gl. 199 c; H. 680. 2. *οἱ ἄλλοι*. 3. B. 656, 3; G. 1574; Gl. 593 c; H. 978. 4. B. 336; G. 1060; Gl. 540; H. 719. 5. See 2, n. 5.

## CHAPTER II. 21, 22.

14. 1. The Cilician king was keeping guard upon the heights. 2. On the following day he attempts to <sup>1</sup>make a dash into Cilicia. 3. A lofty <sup>2</sup>range of mountains surrounds this plain from sea to sea. 4. After ascending the heights, they descend into a plain. 5. We shall enter Cilicia, <sup>3</sup>if no one hinders. 6. <sup>4</sup>It was said that the Cilicians were guarding the heights. 7. When Menon's army arrived, Syennesis abandoned the pass. 8. Tamos sailed round from Ionia with all the ships of war. 9. In a large and beautiful plain the Greeks saw all kinds of trees and vines.

1. *εἰσβάλλειν* *εἰς*. 2. *δοῦν*. 3. Either *ἐάν* with subj. or gen. absol. B. 604, 657; G. 1403, 1152; Gl. 650, 590; H. 898, 971 b. 4. Either, *It was said the Cilicians to guard the heights*, or, *The Cilicians were said to guard*.

CHAPTER II. 23-25.

15. 1. They descended into this plain, and marched through it to Tarsus. 2. We arrived at Tarsus <sup>1</sup>three days earlier<sup>2</sup> than the queen. 3. Menon's soldiers could not find <sup>3</sup>the rest of the army. 4. While <sup>4</sup>committing some act of plunder they were cut down by the Cilicians. 5. <sup>5</sup>How many plethra wide is the river Cydnus? 6. The king of the Cilicians had a palace in Tarsus. 7. The shop-keepers did not flee to the mountains. 8. It is said that the Cilicians killed some<sup>6</sup> of Menon's soldiers. 9. The Cilicians alleged<sup>7</sup> that the soldiers were plundering the country. 10. Menon arrived at Tarsus three days before the rest of the army.

1. Cf. *πρὸ τῆς Κύρου πέντε ἡμέραις*. 2. See 4, n. 8. 3. G. 966. 4. *Plundering something*. B. 653, 1; G. 1503; Gl. 583; H. 968 f. For tense, see B. 542; G. 1288; Gl. 581 a; H. 856. 5. *πόσα*. 6. *τινὰς* may be expressed or omitted. 7. *φημί* takes inf. For tense, see B. 551; G. 1494; Gl. 577; H. 852 f.

CHAPTER II. 26, 27.

16. 1. After this the rest of the soldiers arrived. 2. The destruction of their comrades <sup>1</sup>made the men angry. 3. Cyrus obtained much money for<sup>2</sup> his soldiers. 4. Cyrus sent for the king, and he said he would not<sup>3</sup> come. 5. <sup>4</sup>When Cyrus met Syennesis, they both gave and took pledges. 6. Both the city was plundered and the palace therein.<sup>5</sup> 7. The wife of Syennesis persuaded him to take pledges from Cyrus. 8. And he received also as gifts a Persian robe, bracelets, and a gilded short-sword. 9. <sup>6</sup>At court a horse with a gold-studded bridle is considered a valuable present.<sup>7</sup> 10. The Greeks plun-

dered the country no<sup>8</sup> more, and the Cilicians took back the slaves who had been carried off.

1. *ὀργίζειν*, to make angry. 2. Cf. *εἰς τὴν στρατίαν*. 3. Negative is closely connected with *ὅτι*, not with *inf.* 4. Either *ὅτε* clause or gen. abs. 5. *In it*. 6. *With the king*. 7. See 1, n. 5. 8. Is *μή* the right negative?

### CHAPTER III. 1-3.

17. 1. The soldiers were greatly distressed. 2. They do not wish to march against the king. 3. Clearchus could not compel his own soldiers to advance. 4. Clearchus's soldiers say they will not<sup>1</sup> go forward. 5. He did not hire them for this. 6. The soldiers pelted their own commander<sup>2</sup> with stones.<sup>3</sup> 7. But he was not stoned to death. 8. Clearchus was the first<sup>3</sup> to begin to advance. 9. Cyrus became the guest-friend of Clearchus<sup>4</sup> when he (Clearchus) was an exile from his native land. 10. The money which Cyrus gave him he did not lay up for himself. 11. Take the money, but do not<sup>5</sup> squander it in pleasure. 12. <sup>3</sup>At first he kept silent for a long time.

1. See 16, n. 3. 2. What case is required? 3. Adj. or adv.? 4. Use participle. 5. *μή* or *οὐ*?

### CHAPTER III. 4-6.

18. 1. The Thracians wished to rob the Greeks<sup>1</sup> of their land.<sup>1</sup> 2. Clearchus drove the Thracians out of the Chersonese. 3. He aided Cyrus in return for<sup>2</sup> the benefits he had received from him. 4. He will not abandon the Greeks and<sup>3</sup> avail himself of the friendship of

the barbarians. 5. No one ever said that Clearchus 'proved false to his soldiers. 6. The generals were able to aid their friends and ward off their enemies. 7. He does not know whether he is doing right. 8. He did not know whether he was<sup>4</sup> doing right. 9. The army is everything<sup>5</sup> to me, fatherland, friends, and allies. 10. Since *you*<sup>6</sup> do not choose to obey me, I<sup>6</sup> will go with you.

1. Two acc. 2. *What he had been well treated by him.* 3. *χρησθαί.* 4. Pres. indic. or opt., but not imperf. B. 670, 1; G. 1487; Gl. 659 a; H. 932, 2. 5. *πάντα.* 6. Personal pronoun as subject is expressed when emphatic.

### CHAPTER III. 7-9.

19. 1. He said he was<sup>1</sup> not going to the king. 2. These soldiers came from<sup>2</sup> Xenias. 3. The soldiers <sup>3</sup>who came from Xenias encamp with<sup>2</sup> Clearchus. 4. 'When Cyrus heard this he was troubled and grieved. 5. The soldiers commended their general because he did not go to<sup>2</sup> the king. 6. The general did this <sup>5</sup>without the knowledge of his soldiers. 7. *You* were Cyrus's soldiers, and *he*<sup>6</sup> was your paymaster. 8. Many soldiers took their arms and came to Clearchus. 9. Fellow-soldiers, we will follow Cyrus, 'and he will still be our paymaster. 10. Two thousand men came to Clearchus from the other commanders. 11. Cyrus kept sending for Clearchus, but he would not go.

1. Can imperf. be used? With *φημί* what tense of inf. is required? 2. Observe force of *παρά* with gen., dat., and acc., all of which constructions occur in this exercise. 3. Cf. *τοὺς προσελθόντας* in Sec. 9. 4. *Cyrus having heard.* 5. *ἀάθρα.* 6. *ἐκεῖνος.* 7. *ὁ δέ.* See 6, n. 4.



## CHAPTER III. 10-13.

20. 1. They think <sup>1</sup>they have been wronged by us.  
 2. Without provisions we can do nothing. 3. It is time  
 for us to deliberate and to say what we think is best.  
 4. Cyrus was wronged by the soldiers of Clearchus.  
 5. He thought <sup>2</sup>he was being wronged by his friends.  
 6. He will <sup>3</sup>punish you for the wrongs he has suffered  
 from you. 7. What ought we to do next<sup>4</sup>? 8. There is  
 difficulty <sup>5</sup>in doing anything without the consent of Cyrus.  
 9. It is not time for us to sleep, but to take counsel.  
 10. After he had ceased speaking,<sup>6</sup> others <sup>7</sup>expressed their  
 opinions.

1. *To have been wronged.* Subject of inf. not expressed when  
 the same as of principal verb. 2. *To be wronged.* 3. *Inflict pun-  
 ishment upon you for what he has been wronged by you.* 4. *ἐκ  
 τοῦτων.* 5. *To do.* 6. B. 660; G. 1580; Gl. 585 b; H. 980 f. 7. *Said  
 what they thought.*

## CHAPTER III. 14, 15.

21. 1. <sup>1</sup>If our generals do not wish to lead (us), we  
 will choose others. 2. The Greeks ask Cyrus<sup>2</sup> for boats,<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>4</sup>in order that they may sail away. 3. They asked him  
 for boats, <sup>5</sup>in order that they might sail away. 4. <sup>6</sup>They  
 bought provisions, packed up their baggage, and formed  
 in line as quickly as possible. 5. The Greeks anticipated  
 the Cilicians <sup>7</sup>in taking the heights. 6. Clearchus was  
 not willing to assume this command. 7. He saw <sup>8</sup>many  
 reasons why he ought not to do this. 8. He will obey to  
 the best of his ability <sup>9</sup>any man whom they may choose.  
 9. We know how <sup>10</sup>to submit to authority as well as any  
 other men whatsoever.<sup>9</sup> 10. They asked Cyrus for a  
 guide, but he was not willing to give (one).

1. B. 602; G. 1390; Gl. 647; H. 893. 2. Construction? 3. B. 590; G. 1365; Gl. 642; H. 881. 4. *Having bought . . . and packed . . . they formed.* 5. B. 660, note; G. 1586; Gl. 585 a; H. 984. 6. *Many (things) on account of which this ought not to be done by him.* 7. *The man whomsoever.* B. 623; G. 1434; Gl. 616; H. 916. 8. *To be ruled.* 9. *kal.*

CHAPTER III. 16-18.

22. 1. He will not give us a guide, for we have ruined his<sup>1</sup> expedition. 2. <sup>2</sup>If he should give us boats, I should hesitate to embark in<sup>3</sup> them. 3. If he should give us a guide, we should not trust him. 4. If we should trust the guide, he might lead us <sup>4</sup>to a place from which it would not be possible to get out. 5. It is not possible to <sup>5</sup>get off without Cyrus's knowledge. 6. <sup>6</sup>Let us go to Cyrus and ask him what he wishes to do. 7. If the undertaking should be similar to the former (one), we would go. 8. I should not wish to go away, <sup>7</sup>if Cyrus is unwilling. 9. What hinders our going off without his knowledge? 10. We should be foolish, if we should embark in his boats.

1. Cf.  $\phi$  λυμαινόμεθα. 2. B. 605; G. 1408; Gl. 651; H. 900. 3. *Into.* 4. *From whence.* 5. *Escape Cyrus's notice going away.* 6. B. 585; G. 1344; Gl. 472; H. 866. 7. What kind of condition? Gen. absol. may be used. Participle omitted with *ἄκων*. G. 1671; Gl. 589 a; H. 972 b.

CHAPTER III. 19-21.

23. 1. They thought the undertaking was<sup>1</sup> more laborious and dangerous than the former<sup>2</sup> (one). 2. Let the messenger announce here <sup>3</sup>whatever Cyrus may say. 3. The men whom they chose went to Cyrus as quickly

as possible. 4. Abrokomas was said to be at the river Euphrates. 5. This Abrokomas was Cyrus's (personal) enemy. 6. Cyrus will inflict punishment upon him <sup>4</sup>if he does not flee. 7. The soldiers have a suspicion that he is leading them against the king. 8. They go to Cyrus and ask for additional<sup>5</sup> pay, and he promises <sup>6</sup>to give it. 9. He gave each<sup>7</sup> soldier a daric and a half per month. 10. No one hears, at least openly, how he wishes to employ them. 11. The river Euphrates, where<sup>8</sup> Abrokomas was, was twelve stages distant.

1. Mood and tense? 2. B. 363; G. 1153; Gl. 517; H. 755. 3. See 21, n. 7. 4. Kind of condition? 5. Expressed by *πρός* in compos. 6. B. 549, 2; G. 1286; H. 948 a. 7. Either *ἐκαστος* or article. 8. *At which*.

#### CHAPTER IV. 1-3.

24. 1. The width of the Psarus<sup>1</sup> is three plethra, but that of the Pyramus<sup>1</sup> is a stade. 2. Issi is a large and prosperous city, situated<sup>2</sup> on the sea. 3. Pythagoras was admiral of the thirty-five ships from the Peloponnesus. 4. Miletus was besieged by Tamos, the Egyptian. 5. Some of the Greek mercenaries revolted from Abrokomas. 6. These mercenaries came to Cyrus,<sup>3</sup> and he led them against the king. 7. Cyrus sent for Cheirisophus, and he came <sup>4</sup>on board the ships. 8. Cheirisophus holds the command of seven hundred hoplites under <sup>5</sup>Cyrus. 9. <sup>6</sup>When he had remained there twenty-five days, he proceeded to Issi. 10. <sup>6</sup>While remaining here, he sends for Tamos.

1. Use *μέν* and *δέ*. 2. *Inhabited*. 3. See 19, n. 7. 4. *ἐπὶ*. 5. *παρά*. 6. Cf. 15, n. 4.

CHAPTER IV. 4-6.

25. 1. The inner<sup>1</sup> wall was toward<sup>2</sup> Cilicia, but the outer<sup>1</sup> toward Syria. 2. Carsus is the name of a river which is a plethrum in width. 3. This river flows between<sup>3</sup> these walls. 4. 'The distance between the inner wall and the river is a stade. 5. There is a narrow pass which the king's guard is said to hold. 6. Abrokomas was guarding the wall with a large army. 7. He sends for his ships in order that he may disembark his soldiers inside of the walls. 8. But the soldiers did not disembark,<sup>5</sup> for Abrokomas retreated. 9. The city of Myriandus is inhabited by Phenicians. 10. The enemy were no longer on guard at the Syrian gates.

1. See 24, n. 1. 2. *Before*. 3. *διὰ μέσων*. 4. *τὸ μέσων*. 5. *Intrans., ἀποβαίρω*.

CHAPTER IV. 7, 8.

26. 1. Xenias puts his most valuable effects on board a ship, and sails away. 2. Clearchus still had the soldiers who came to him from Xenias. 3. Xenias was jealous because Cyrus permitted this. 4. Some expressed the wish 'that Cyrus might pursue him with triremes. 5. But Cyrus said he would not pursue them. 6. He 'could arrest them and rob them of their money. 7. They were baser to Cyrus than he was to them. 8. They feared 'lest Cyrus might arrest and maltreat them. 9. The wives and children of these men were under guard at Tralles. 10. Cyrus did not rob them of their money, nor<sup>4</sup> deprive them of their wives and children.

1. *Cyrus to pursue*. 2. Potential opt. 3. B. 594; G. 1378; Gl. 611; H. 887. 4. *οὐδέ*.

## CHAPTER IV. 9, 10.

27. 1. The Greeks were <sup>1</sup>somewhat discouraged in regard to the expedition. 2. The river Chalus was full of tame fishes. 3. These the Syrians do not permit (any one) to injure, because they consider them gods. 4. They encamp in certain villages which <sup>2</sup>belong to Parysatis. 5. The village in which we encamped was given to her for pin-money. 6. The river Dardas is a plethrum in width. 7. Belesys had a large palace and a beautiful park. 8. Cyrus lays waste the park and burns down the palace. 9. The width of the river Euphrates is four stades. 10. The river Euphrates is four stades in width. 11. After this the soldiers march on more eagerly and joyfully.

1. Comparative. 2. *Are of*.

## CHAPTER IV. 11-13.

28. 1. He stayed five days in Thapsacus, a large and prosperous city. 2. Here the generals find out that the march will be to Babylon. 3. I urge you to say this to the soldiers. 4. <sup>1</sup>When the generals make this announcement, the soldiers are indignant. 5. <sup>2</sup>Although you knew this long ago, you have been keeping it secret. 6. The generals <sup>3</sup>tried to persuade the soldiers to follow. 7. We will go, if some one will give us money. 8. Those who marched inland with Cyrus before did not go for war. 9. The commanders persuaded <sup>4</sup>the greater part of the Greek army to follow. 10. Cyrus promised to <sup>5</sup>take the Greeks back to Ionia again. 11. Full pay will be given to each man until he comes to Ionia.

1. *The generals announcing these [things].* 2. Concessive participle. 3. Imperf. denotes attempted action. 4. τὸ πρὸς. 5. *Set . . . down into.*

CHAPTER IV. 14-16.

29. 1. Menon's soldiers were honored by Cyrus above<sup>1</sup> the rest. 2. Obey me, and you will <sup>2</sup>incur neither hardship nor danger. 3. What,<sup>3</sup> then, did he urge the Greeks to do? 4. Menon persuaded his own soldiers to cross the river at once. 5. Cyrus <sup>4</sup>knew how to return a favor, <sup>5</sup>if any man did. 6. If the rest vote to follow, we shall seem most faithful to him. 7. If they should vote not<sup>6</sup> to do so, we should all go back. 8. Those who were most trustworthy Cyrus <sup>7</sup>was accustomed to honor. 9. The faithful will obtain from Cyrus whatever they need. 10. Glus went and told the men what Cyrus said. 11. It is not evident <sup>8</sup>what they will reply.

1. πρὸ in compos. 2. Cf. κινδυνεύσαντες, etc. 3. Interrog. 4. ἐπιστασθαι. 5. Observe idiom. 6. ἀπό in compos. 7. Imperf. 8. B. 580; G. 1013; Gl. 621; H. 700.

CHAPTER IV. 17-19.

30. 1. <sup>1</sup>Menon is said to have received many gifts from Cyrus. 2. Menon and his army wish Cyrus success.<sup>2</sup> 3. This river was never fordable before. 4. All the boats had been burned by Abrokomas. 5. He did this in order that Cyrus might not cross the river. 6. He burns the boats in order that the enemy may not cross the river. 7. On the river Araxes there are many prosperous villages. 8. From these villages the Greeks <sup>3</sup>supply themselves with corn<sup>4</sup> and wine. 9. This village is full of

provisions. 10. <sup>5</sup>The crossing of the river seems to the Thapsacenes to be a miracle.

1. What two constructions are possible? 2. *To be fortunate*.  
3. Observe force of mid. voice. 4. Acc. 5. τὸ διαβῆναι.

#### CHAPTER V. 1-3.

**31.** 1. In Arabia the land is <sup>1</sup>as level as the sea. 2. All the shrubs and reeds are sweet smelling, like spices. 3. There are all sorts of wild animals in this region, but no tree. 4. The horsemen sometimes hunt ostriches and wild asses. 5. <sup>2</sup>Whenever any one pursues the asses, they run on ahead and stop. 6. <sup>3</sup>Whenever the asses were pursued, they would run on ahead and stop. 7. Whenever the horses come near, they do the same (thing) again. 8. Whenever the horses came near, the asses would run. 9. When the bustards were pursued, they soon tired out. 10. When ostriches run, they use both their feet and their wings.

1. *Level just as*. 2. B. 609; G. 1393, 1; Gl. 650; H. 894, 1.  
3. B. 610; G. 1393, 2; Gl. 651, 2; H. 894, 2.

#### CHAPTER V. 4-6.

**32.** 1. Corsote is the name of a large, deserted city. 2. The soldiers marched to Pylæ, with the river on the right. 3. It is said that the pack-animals <sup>1</sup>died of starvation. 4. There is no grass in this region, and no <sup>2</sup>tree. 5. The inhabitants <sup>3</sup>get their living (by) manufacturing millstones. 6. They take the millstones to the city and sell them. 7. It is not possible for the soldiers to supply themselves with provisions. 8. (For) a long time the

whole army subsists on<sup>4</sup> flesh. 9. How much is the siglus worth? 10. In the Lydian market it is possible to buy wheat-flour and barley-meal.

1. *Perished by hunger.* 2. Observe the use of the negatives. B. 433; G. 1619; Gl. 487; H. 1030. 3. *Live.* 4. *Eating.*

### CHAPTER V. 7, 8.

**33.** 1. <sup>1</sup>One of these marches he makes very long. 2. <sup>2</sup>Whenever he wishes to reach<sup>3</sup> water or fodder, he makes the march very long. 3. Glus and Pigres took (a part) of the barbarian army and helped<sup>4</sup> get the wagons out. 4. These men worked very slowly. 5. The Persian nobles, <sup>5</sup>at the command of Cyrus, help hurry on the wagons. 6. Cyrus was pleased when he saw the discipline of the army. 7. Each one throws off his purple cloak where he happens to stand.<sup>6</sup> 8. They rush<sup>7</sup> down a very steep hill, and bring out the wagons. 9. With<sup>8</sup> their costly tunics (on) they immediately leaped into the mud. 10. <sup>9</sup>Whenever Cyrus commanded, the nobles would leap into the mud.

1. Observe the idiom closely. 2. See **31**, n. 2. 3. *Finish (the march) to.* 4. The idea of helping is expressed by *σύν* in compos. 5. *Cyrus having commanded.* 6. Use perf. tense. B. 535; G. 1263; Gl. 456 b; H. 849. 7. *Send themselves.* Voice? 8. B. 653, n. 3; G. 1565; Gl. 583 a; H. 968 b. 9. See **31**, n. 3.

### CHAPTER V. 9, 10.

**34.** 1. Cyrus did not delay, <sup>1</sup>except where it was necessary to obtain provisions. 2. <sup>2</sup>It is evident that they are making haste. 3. He thinks that the<sup>3</sup> more slowly he goes, the<sup>3</sup> greater the king's army will be.



4. He thought that the more slowly he should go, the greater the king's army would be. 5. The quicker he goes, the more unprepared will he find<sup>1</sup> the king. 6. The extent of the king's country is very great. 7. The dispersion<sup>2</sup> of the troops makes the king's government weak. 8. Charmande is the name of a large and prosperous city. 9. The soldiers used to cross the river in the following manner. 10. They cross by means of skins filled with hay. 11. Millet is very abundant in Charmande.

1. Cf. *ὅσον μῆ*. 2. The personal construction, as in the text, is the more frequent. 3. *By how much, by so much*. 4. *Take*. 5. *Inf*.

#### CHAPTER V. 11-13.

35. 1. Menon's soldiers and those of Clearchus were disputing about<sup>1</sup> something. 2. Clearchus decides that Menon's soldiers<sup>2</sup> are in the wrong. 3. Clearchus beats<sup>3</sup> him,<sup>4</sup> and then goes to his own army. 4. Menon's men are very angry at Clearchus. 5. After this he went to the river<sup>5</sup> to inspect the market. 6. Many of Menon's soldiers pelted Clearchus with stones. 7. And one hurled his axe at him. 8. Clearchus had about forty horsemen, the most of whom were Thracians. 9. Menon's soldiers were terrified when they saw Clearchus coming. 10. On that day Cyrus was not present, but on the next he came.

1. *ἀμφί* in compos. 2. *ἀδικεῖν*. 3. *Inflicts blows*. 4. *Dat*. 5. *Fut. part*.

#### CHAPTER V. 14-17.

36. 1. Proxenus happened to be present with a corps<sup>1</sup> of hoplites. 2. He led his hoplites between<sup>2</sup> Menon's soldiers and those of Clearchus. 3. Clearchus is exceed-

ingly angry at Proxenus. 4. He was angry because he himself <sup>3</sup>barely escaped being stoned to death. 5. Proxenus, although he was commanded to stand out of the way,<sup>4</sup> did not obey. 6. Cyrus told the Greeks that they <sup>5</sup>did not know what they were doing. 7. If the Greeks join battle with each other, Cyrus will be cut to pieces. 8. If Cyrus is cut to pieces, the Greeks too will perish. 9. <sup>6</sup>Those who had been angry <sup>7</sup>came to themselves. 10. Clearchus did not know what he was doing.

1. *τάξιν*. 2. *Into the middle*. 3. Cf. *δολίον δεήσαντος*. 4. *Middle*. 5. *Do not know what they are doing*. B. 670, 1; G. 1487; Gl. 661; H. 932. 6. B. 650, 1; G. 1560; Gl. 582 a; H. 966. 7. Observe idiom.

#### CHAPTER VI. 1-3.

37. 1. As they advance, they see horse tracks. 2. About two thousand horsemen were going on in advance. 3. The fodder had all been burnt, and <sup>1</sup>every other useful article. 4. The king and Orontas were related to each other by birth. 5. This man asked Cyrus to give him <sup>2</sup>a cavalry force. 6. Those who have seen Cyrus's army will never<sup>3</sup> report to the king. 7. He will either cut them to pieces or capture them alive. 8. If Cyrus will give him the horsemen, he will capture the enemy alive. 9. We shall go <sup>4</sup>with as many horsemen as possible. 10. You say that you will come with as many horsemen as possible.

1. Notice the idiom. 2. *Horsemen*. 3. Do not use *μήποτε*. 4. Cf. *ἔχων . . . ὡς ἀν δύνῃται*.

#### CHAPTER VI. 4-6.

38. 1. The letter which Orontas wrote to the king was given to Cyrus, and he read it. 2. At the command

of Cyrus three thousand hoplites halted under arms around his tent. 3. The Greek generals and seven of the Persian nobles were summoned by Cyrus. 4. Clearchus was asked in as an adviser.<sup>1</sup> 5. The rest heard from Clearchus how the trial <sup>2</sup>was conducted. 6. Cyrus summons his advisers in order that he may do what is right <sup>3</sup>in the case of Orontas. 7. He consulted with the Persian nobles in order that he might do what was right. 8. Orontas was ordered by the king to make war against Cyrus. 9. When he had ceased from war, he gave pledges to Cyrus. 10. Cyrus is said to have opened the conference with these<sup>4</sup> words.

1. Pred. nom. 2. γίγνεσθαι. 3. περί with gen. 4. Which demonstrative refers to what follows?

#### CHAPTER VI. 7, 8.

39. 1. Cyrus asked Orontas whether he <sup>1</sup>had done him any wrong. 2. When Orontas had answered "No," Cyrus asks <sup>2</sup>the following (question). 3. Orontas himself admitted that he had not been wronged by Cyrus. 4. After he had wronged Cyrus, he said that he repented. 5. "In what,<sup>3</sup> then, have I been unjust to you?" Cyrus says. 6. Do you admit then, my friends, that you have been unjust to me? 7. Orontas was always hostile to Cyrus, and faithful to his<sup>4</sup> (Cyrus's) brother. 8. "You are clearly wronging me, <sup>5</sup>although you have not been wronged by me. 9. <sup>6</sup>Orontas was compelled to admit that he had wronged Cyrus. 10. Now, for the third time, he was plotting against (the man) to whom he <sup>7</sup>had given pledges.

1. Think of the direct form. 2. See 38, n. 4. 3. Interrog.
4. Use *ἐκεῖνος*. 5. Cf. 34, n. 2. 6. *Not having been wronged*.
7. *There was necessity Orontas to admit*. 8. B. 528, 1; Gl. 463; H. 837.

#### CHAPTER VI. 9-11.

40. 1. Clearchus first<sup>1</sup> of all expressed his opinion.
2. Now, generals, declare what seems best to you.
3. Clearchus advised Cyrus to put Orontas out of the way as soon as possible. 4. And even the relatives of Orontas assented<sup>2</sup> to this opinion. 5. After this Orontas was led to execution.<sup>3</sup> 6. All who are present take Orontas by the girdle,<sup>4</sup> as a sign that he is condemned to death.
7. They led him into the tent, and he was never seen thereafter.<sup>5</sup> 8. We assent to the opinion which Clearchus expressed. 9. All knew that Orontas had been put to death. 10. One told one (story); another, another.
11. Clearchus expressed this opinion first.<sup>1</sup>

1. Is *πρῶτος* or *πρώτον* required? 2. *προστίθεσθαι*. 3. *Death*.
4. *ἐν τῷ θανάτῳ*. 5. *After this*.

#### CHAPTER VII. 1-3.

41. 1. About midnight he will hold a review of his army. 2. The king will come at daybreak with his entire army. 3. They think the king will come to fight.
4. Cyrus orders each of the generals to draw up his own troops. 5. Clearchus led the right wing, and Menon the left. 6. A deserter came and announced that the king was advancing. 7. The generals and captains come to Cyrus, and he exhorts them as follows. 8. The Greeks are evidently<sup>2</sup> braver and mightier than the barbarians.
9. Cyrus congratulated his friends on account of the

liberty which<sup>s</sup> they possessed. 10. Who would not choose liberty in preference to all his other possessions?

1. *The generals each.* 2. *Evident being.* See 10, n. 3.  
3. The relative may take the case of the antecedent. B. 484; G. 1081; Gl. 613 b; H. 994.

#### CHAPTER VII. 4-6.

42. 1. Cyrus informed the Greeks into what kind of a struggle they <sup>1</sup>were going. 2. Some were persuaded, but others wished to go home. 3. He made the Greeks the envy<sup>s</sup> of their friends at home. 4. Some say that Gaulites was present and spoke as follows. 5. Cyrus <sup>2</sup>could not give us what he promises. 6. He <sup>4</sup>made many promises, because he was in such (straits). 7. There are places where men could not live on account of the cold. 8. All (the territory) between those (limits), you, my friends, will govern as satraps. 9. He says he will remember to give what he promises. 10. Many of the exiles from Greece were <sup>5</sup>in the confidence of Cyrus.

1. Can imperf. be used? 2. Cf. *ζηλωτὸν ποιήσω*. What part of speech is *ζηλωτός*? 3. Potential opt. B. 563; G. 1327 f.; Gl. 479; H. 872. 4. *Promised many [things]*. 5. *πιστός*.

#### CHAPTER VII. 7-9.

43. 1. If Cyrus conquers, he will make his friends satraps. 2. We do not fear <sup>1</sup>that we shall have nothing to give to our friends. 3. He did not fear that he should have nothing to give to his soldiers. 4. A golden crown was given to each of his friends. 5. What shall we have then, if we conquer? 6. The generals asked what they should have, if they should conquer. 7. All Cyrus's

friends urge him not to <sup>2</sup>take part in the battle. 8. He said <sup>2</sup>he thought his brother would fight. 9. If indeed you are <sup>4</sup>a brother of mine, you will fight. 10. <sup>3</sup>Those who converse with him announce to the rest what he says.

1. Cf. *μη οὐκ ἔχα δ, τι δῶ*. 2. *Fight*. 3. First think what this would be as a direct quotation. 4. The phrase is indefinite; hence the article, which is regularly used with possessives, is omitted. 5. Substantive participle.

#### CHAPTER VII. 10-13.

44. 1. <sup>1</sup>A large force of cavalry <sup>2</sup>is drawn up before the king himself. 2. The king had a very large army and many war chariots. 3. The number of the enemy was said to be very large. 4. Four generals are in command of the king's army. 5. One of these was not present at<sup>3</sup> the battle. 6. <sup>4</sup>Those who marched from Phenicia were too late for the battle. 7. Many of the enemy deserted to Cyrus before the battle. 8. Tissaphernes was one of the four leaders who commanded the king's army. 9. The Greeks captured some of the enemy after the battle. 10. <sup>5</sup>Deserters and prisoners tell the same (story).

1. *Many horsemen*. 2. *Perf.* 3. *In.* 4. *Part. with art.* 5. *Those who deserted and those who were captured.*

#### CHAPTER VII. 14-16.

45. 1. The whole army was drawn up in battle array. 2. He drew up his whole army, both Greek and barbarian, in battle array. 3. The soldiers think Cyrus will fight on the following day. 4. On this day they think they will see the enemy. 5. They came to a deep ditch

which the king had made. 6. The Median wall is twelve parasangs from the river. 7. This ditch was made by the king while Cyrus was advancing. 8. It was made as a means of defence, because Cyrus was marching against (him). 9. Cyrus found a narrow passage, by which<sup>1</sup> the army entered.<sup>2</sup>

1. Cognate acc. 2. *Passed by.*

#### CHAPTER VII. 17-19.

46. 1. Since the king did not fight, Cyrus summoned the Ambraciot soothsayer. 2. You will not fight with the king within five days. 3. <sup>1</sup>Ten days before the soothsayer was sacrificing. 4. If we do not fight within ten days, we shall not fight <sup>2</sup>at all. 5. They all think the king has <sup>3</sup>given up the idea of fighting. 6. He will give the soothsayer the money when the ten days pass by. 7. The king will not hinder us <sup>4</sup>from crossing the river. 8. Many of the soldiers put their arms on wagons or pack-animals. 9. He proceeds rather carelessly, because he thinks the king will not fight. 10. He promised him ten talents, if he should prove to have spoken the truth.

1. τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ ἀπ' ἐκείνης ἡμέρας, or *before by ten days.* 2. ἔτι.  
3. Observe the idiom. 4. Inf. with idiomatic negative.

#### CHAPTER VIII. 1-4.

47. 1. The horsemen ride at full speed, with their horses <sup>1</sup>in a sweat. 2. When Pategyas appeared <sup>2</sup>in front, great confusion arose. 3. He saw the king coming with a great army, apparently<sup>3</sup> prepared for battle. 4. The king will fall upon the Greeks (while they are) <sup>1</sup>in dis-

order. 5. The horsemen put on their breastplates and mount<sup>4</sup> their horses. 6. He orders all whom he meets to arm (themselves). 7. Each soldier took his place in his own rank. 8. They did this in great haste at the command of Cyrus. 9. He rode up at full speed, shouting in Persian and in Greek, <sup>5</sup>“The king is coming.” 10. He shouted that the king was coming.

1. Participle. 2. *πρό* in compos. 3. *ὥς*. 4. *Go up upon*. 5. The Greek often uses *ὅτι* with direct quotations, where it serves the purpose of our quotation marks.

#### CHAPTER VIII. 5-8.

48. 1. Clearchus, who commanded the right wing, had about a thousand Paphlagonian horsemen. 2. Cyrus placed Ariæus and the rest of the barbarian (army) on the left. 3. The men had breastplates, helmets, and sabres. 4. Let us not fight with our heads unprotected. 5. The horsemen armed themselves with Greek sabres. 6. At<sup>1</sup> midday the king was not visible. 7. Afternoon was coming on when the enemy became visible. 8. <sup>2</sup>Not long afterwards the enemy's lances <sup>3</sup>began to flash. 9. The left of the Greek army <sup>4</sup>was next to Cyrus and his six hundred horsemen. 10. Proxenus with his force is next to Clearchus.

1. *ἐν*. 2. Cf. *χρόνῳ συχρῶ ἵσμενον*. 3. Imperf. 4. Use *ἐχόμεναι* with gen.

#### CHAPTER VIII. 9-11.

49. 1. Tissaphernes led <sup>1</sup>the cavalry on the enemy's left. 2. <sup>2</sup>Next to these horsemen are hoplites, who are said to be Egyptians. 3. In the king's army each nation



marches in a solid square. 4. He placed the scythe-bearing chariots in front of the hoplites. 5. These chariots were at long intervals from each other. 6. The scythes under the <sup>3</sup>body of the chariot point<sup>4</sup> toward the ground. 7. There were other scythes that projected<sup>5</sup> obliquely from the axles. 8. The barbarians will drive into the ranks of the Greeks with their chariots and cut them to pieces. 9. Cyrus said the barbarians would advance with shouting. 10. The enemy advance by<sup>6</sup> nations slowly and with even step.

1. *The on the enemy's left cavalry.* 2. See 48, n. 4. 3. Use *δίφρος*. 4. *Look.* 5. *Had been stretched off.* 6. What prepositions have distributive force?

#### CHAPTER VIII. 12-14.

50. 1. Clearchus did not lead his force against the enemy's centre. 2. Cyrus commanded him to do this, because the king was<sup>1</sup> there. 3. Clearchus is not willing to withdraw his force from the river. 4. We fear that we may be completely<sup>2</sup> surrounded by the enemy. 5. <sup>3</sup>While the barbarians were advancing with even step, the Greek army remained stationary.<sup>4</sup> 6. He feared that the enemy might completely surround his army. 7. We saw Cyrus riding by and taking a survey of the two armies. 8. He did this while the Greeks were still coming up and forming in line of battle. 9. If we remain near the river, the enemy will not be able to surround us. 10. The barbarians were much superior to the Greeks<sup>5</sup> in number.

1. Implied indirect discourse. 2. *From both sides.* 3. Gen. absol. 4. *In the same (place).* 5. Case?

CHAPTER VIII. 15-18.

51. 1. At this time Xenophon, an Athenian, was with the Greek army. 2. Cyrus stopped when Xenophon met him. 3. He <sup>1</sup>pulled up (his horse), and told Xenophon that the omens were favorable. 4. While Cyrus was speaking, a noise was passing through the ranks. 5. What is the noise which<sup>2</sup> I hear? 6. He asks what the watchword is. 7. Cyrus accepted the watchword <sup>3</sup>that was passing through the ranks. 8. The Greeks <sup>4</sup>struck up the pæan and advanced on the run. 9. All the Greeks shouted while moving against the enemy. 10. When they were moving against the enemy, a part of the phalanx <sup>5</sup>fell behind.

1. Note difference between 1 and 2 aor. of ἵστημι. 2. Accus. or gen.? 3. Participle with art. 4. Imperf. 5. *Was left behind.*

CHAPTER VIII. 19-21.

52. 1. <sup>1</sup>Whenever the enemy gave way, the Greeks pursued with all their might. 2. <sup>1</sup>Whenever the enemy give way, the Greeks pursue with all their might. 3. In this battle one of the Greeks was hit by an arrow. 4. But it is said that no one else<sup>2</sup> <sup>3</sup>received any injury. 5. Cyrus was pleased when he saw the Greeks pursuing the enemy. 6. Cyrus kept<sup>4</sup> his own cavalry in close array. 7. The king did not know what the Greeks would do. 8. Those who were about Cyrus saluted him as king. 9. Many of the enemy's war-chariots were without<sup>5</sup> drivers. 10. What will induce you to pursue the enemy with all your might?

1. Cf. ἐπεὶ προΐδοιεν, δίστασαντο. See 31, n. 2 and 3. 2. *Other.* 3. *Suffered anything.* Here the Greek doubles the negative. 4. *Had.* 5. Use κενός.

## CHAPTER VIII. 22-25.

53. 1. The leaders are safest when they hold the centre of their own (troops). 2. If he wishes to 'issue an order, the army will hear it in half the time. 3. If he should wish to issue an order, the army would hear it in half the time. 4. If he (ever) wishes to issue an order, the army (always) hears it in half the time. 5. The king's army wheels round with a view to surrounding the Greeks. 6. Cyrus feared that the king might wheel round and attack (him) in the rear. 7. If the king wheels round, he will cut the Greeks to pieces. 8. The six hundred put the king's six thousand to flight. 9. Those about Cyrus set out in pursuit of the Persians. 10. The leader of the six thousand <sup>2</sup>was killed by Cyrus himself.

1. *Order anything.* 2. ἀποθνήσκω.

## CHAPTER VIII. 26-29.

54. 1. Cyrus was with his so-called table-companions when he caught sight of the king. 2. They say that Cyrus 'lost his self-control and rushed upon his brother. 3. Ktesias was the king's physician, and dressed<sup>3</sup> his wound. 4. While the two brothers were fighting, one of the Persians wounded Cyrus under the eye. 5. Many of the king's soldiers were killed in this battle. 6. The Persian nobles were accustomed to wear necklaces and bracelets. 7. Cyrus honored his friends on account of their fidelity. 8. Eight of the Persian nobles were killed, and lay upon (the body of) Cyrus. 9. At the king's command, some one killed Artapates with a

short-sword. 10. He drew his golden short-sword and killed himself.

1. *Did not restrain himself.* 2. *Healed.*

#### CHAPTER IX. 1-5.

55. 1. All admitted <sup>4</sup>that Cyrus was most kingly and most worthy to rule. 2. They say that Cyrus, while still a boy, was best of all in everything. 3. He was educated at the king's court,<sup>1</sup> with the sons of the Persian nobles. 4. There no one either<sup>2</sup> said or<sup>3</sup> did anything base. 5. The boys learned much practical wisdom at the king's court. 6. Some were honored by the king, others dishonored. 7. It is necessary for all boys to learn both how to rule and how to obey.<sup>3</sup> 8. Cyrus was best of all in managing<sup>4</sup> horses. 9. He is considered the best in archery and javelin-throwing. 10. Those who were personally acquainted with Cyrus considered him more modest than his inferiors.

1. *Gates.* 2. *Neither, nor.* 3. *Be ruled.* 4. *χρησθαυ.* B. 641; G. 1528; Gl. 565; H. 952. 5. *Cyrus to be.*

#### CHAPTER IX. 6-8.

56. 1. It is said that Cyrus was fond of hunting. 2. He grappled with a she-bear<sup>1</sup> that once attacked him. 3. Although dragged from his horse, he finally kills the bear. 4. Cyrus will make those who come to his aid <sup>5</sup>objects of envy to everybody. 5. Cyrus went down to Lydia as satrap. 6. If you ever make an agreement with any one, do not <sup>2</sup>break your word. 7. If Cyrus ever promises anything to any one, he does not break his

word. 8. He <sup>4</sup>made it of the greatest importance not to break his word. 9. No one who made a treaty with Cyrus suffered any injury contrary to the treaty. 10. <sup>3</sup>Those with whom Cyrus made agreements, trusted him.

1. Dat. Why? 2. *Prove yourself false.* 3. *With as many as C. . . . these. . . .* 4. Notice idiom. 5. See 42, n. 2.

#### CHAPTER IX. 9-13.

57. 1. Cyrus is unwilling to abandon <sup>1</sup>the Milesian exiles. 2. <sup>2</sup>He never abandoned any one when he had once become his friend. 3. I will not abandon you, <sup>4</sup>not even if you fare still worse. 4. It was evident that he tried to treat his friends well. 5. Some of the men of our time voluntarily entrusted to Cyrus their property and their lives.<sup>5</sup> 6. I have often seen, along the frequented roads, those whom Cyrus punished. 7. Some of these were deprived of feet, some of hands, and others of eyes. 8. <sup>3</sup>If you do no wrong, you can travel in Cyrus's province without fear. 9. No one can say that Cyrus does not punish wrongdoers. 10. If any one did wrong in Cyrus's province, he punished him.

1. *Those exiled (fleeing) from Miletus.* Use acc. with *φεύγω*, or see Chap. III, 3, for another construction. 2. Past gen. condition. 3. *It is possible for you doing no wrong to travel.* 4. *οὐδέ.* 5. *Bodies.*

#### CHAPTER IX. 14-18.

58. 1. Those who were brave in war were preëminently honored by Cyrus. 2. He made an expedition <sup>2</sup>in person against the Pisidians. 3. These men will be made rulers of the conquered<sup>1</sup> countries. 4. The brave were

prosperous, and the cowardly were their subjects. 5. He makes it all important to honor those who are just. 6. The just will be richer than those who love unjust gain. 7. He will never leave the zeal of his brave soldiers unrewarded. 8. If any one served him well, he honored him with gifts. 9. He had a great multitude of the best assistants for<sup>2</sup> every enterprise. 10. Those who voluntarily incur danger he will honor with gifts.

1. Perf. participle. 2. *Of*. 3. *αὐτοῖς*.

CHAPTER IX. 19-22.

59. 1. These men are skilful managers, and are making money. 2. <sup>1</sup>Those who improve the countries which they govern he makes still richer. 3. If he saw his friends making money, he gave them more. 4. If any tried to conceal<sup>4</sup> their property from Cyrus, he took it away from them. 5. We will not conceal from Cyrus what we have acquired. 6. He will provide for <sup>2</sup>all the friends he makes. 7. The many gifts which he received he used to distribute to his friends. 8. Whenever he gave gifts to his friends, he considered what each one needed. 9. If he saw a friend <sup>3</sup>in need of anything, he tried to provide for him. 10. If you try to conceal your property from Cyrus, he will take it away from you.

1. *As many as . . . these he makes*, or use participle with article.  
2. *His friends as many as*. 3. *Needing*. 4. *κρύπτω* takes what construction?

CHAPTER IX. 23-26.

60. 1. Cyrus's friends often sent him ornaments for his person.<sup>1</sup> 2. Friends beautifully adorned are a man's<sup>2</sup>

greatest adornment. 3. The one who is most powerful easily surpasses his friends <sup>2</sup>in bestowing favors. 4. Those who excel in thoughtfulness are worthy of admiration. 5. Cyrus was eager to gratify his friends<sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup>in every way. 6. We shall not in a long time find more delicious wine than this. 7. The bearer said that Cyrus was delighted with this wine. 8. None of the men of our time excels Cyrus in thoughtfulness for his friends.<sup>6</sup> 9. He wished his friends <sup>7</sup>to have a taste of the bread and wine with which he himself was pleased. 10. We are eager to gratify (those) whom we love most.

1. *Body*. 2. Either gen. or dat. 3. Cf. τῷ προθυμείσθαι. 4. What case is used with χαρίζεσθαι? 5. πάντα. 6. B. 350; G. 1085, 3; Gl. 506 a; H. 729 c. 7. What would pres. inf. mean?

#### CHAPTER IX. 27-31.

61. 1. If fodder is scarce, Cyrus gives (some) of his own to his friends. 2. He did this in order that hungry horses might not carry them. 3. It was evident that he wished all to know whom he honored.<sup>1</sup> 4. Orontas attempts to desert from Cyrus to the king. 5. Those who deserted from the king to Cyrus thought they <sup>2</sup>would be better off. 6. Even those who were specially honored by the king became hostile to him. 7. <sup>3</sup>After Cyrus falls, Ariæus flees with his whole army. 8. Ariæus was not present when Cyrus fell, for Cyrus had stationed him on the left wing. 9. Xenophon judged from what he heard that no one was loved by more (people) than Cyrus. 10. Both Greeks and barbarians loved him, and <sup>4</sup>the following is a proof of it. 11. Eight of his so-called table-companions were killed while fighting <sup>5</sup>in his defence.

1. What are the two possible renderings? 2. For idiom, cf. *κακίον πράξειαν* of Sec. 10. For *δν* with inf., see B. 647; G. 1494; Gl. 579; H. 964. 3. *Cyrus having fallen*. 4. Which demonstrative regul. refers to what follows? 5. *In . . . defence, ἐνέρ.*

## CHAPTER X. 1-3.

62. 1. There the Persians cut off Cyrus's head and right hand. 2. After the king began to plunder Cyrus's camp, <sup>1</sup>Ariæus and his men no longer stood (their ground). 3. The station from which they had marched that day was four parasangs off. 4. One of the concubines was said to be accomplished and beautiful. 5. This one was captured by the soldiers (while they were) plundering the camp. 6. And the Milesian concubine also was captured by the enemy. 7. But she escaped <sup>2</sup>without her mantle, and was rescued by the Greeks. 8. Many of the enemy were killed (while) plundering the camp. 9. Some of those who were guarding the baggage were killed by the king's troops.

1. οἱ μετ' Ἀρ. 2. γυμνή.

## CHAPTER X. 4-6.

63. 1. How many stades are the armies apart? 2. The king was <sup>1</sup>engaged in plunder, thinking that he had won a complete victory. 3. The Greeks perceive that the king is plundering their camp. 4. <sup>2</sup>Shall we all pursue the enemy? 5. Clearchus consulted with Proxenus (as to) what they <sup>3</sup>should do. 6. He asks whether they <sup>3</sup>shall all go to the camp to give aid. 7. He asked whether the king was advancing again. 8. He asked whether all should go to the camp. 9. Some of the Persians deserted



to the enemy in this battle. 10. Let us rally and prepare to receive the enemy.

1. *Plundering*. 2. Subjunctive. B. 577; G. 1358; Gl. 471; H. 866, 3. 3. B. 581; G. 1490; Gl. 661; H. 932.

#### CHAPTER X. 7-10.

64. 1. In the first encounter no one <sup>1</sup>was killed by Tissaphernes. 2. Episthenes <sup>2</sup>proved himself sagacious in this first encounter. 3. It is said that Tissaphernes came off <sup>3</sup>with the worst of it. 4. It was evident that the king wished to outflank the Greeks and cut them to pieces. 5. The Greeks feared lest they might come off with the worst of it. 6. The king will outflank them, if he can. 7. After they had wheeled round, the river was in their rear. 8. The Greeks used to sing the pæan (when) attacking the enemy. 9. <sup>4</sup>On deliberation, the king decided <sup>5</sup>to change his line of battle. 10. When the enemy came near, the Greeks, having changed their line of battle, moved against (them).

1. ἀποθνήσκειν. 2. γίγνεσθαι. 3. *Having less*. 4. *It seemed best to the king having deliberated*. 5. παρὰμειβεσθαι.

#### CHAPTER X. 11-15.

65. 1. When he <sup>1</sup>had pursued as far as the village, he halted. 2. The enemy's horsemen rally upon a certain hill. 3. The Greeks were not able to make out <sup>2</sup>what was going on. 4. The royal standard was a golden eagle upon a shield, with wings outstretched. 5. They saw this standard on the hill above the village. 6. When they saw the Greeks advancing, they fled <sup>3</sup>in different direc-

tions. 7. Clearchus decided not to lead his army <sup>4</sup>to the top of the hill. 8. After the enemy had retreated, Clearchus halted at the foot of the hill. 9. Lycius went to the top of the hill and took a view of what was beyond it. 10. <sup>5</sup>At sunset he came back and reported. 11. Can you make out what is going on? 12. The enemy are evidently trying to conceal <sup>6</sup>their movements.

1. Aor. 2. *ποιούμενον* is here used, but *γυγνόμενον* is more common. 3. Notice the idiom. 4. *ἐπὶ*. 5. *When the sun was setting*, or, *along with* (*ἅμα*) *the setting sun*. 6. *What they are doing*.

#### CHAPTER X. 16-19.

66. 1. Cyrus himself did not appear, and no one <sup>1</sup>brought any message from him. 2. We do not know whether Cyrus <sup>2</sup>is dead or alive. 3. After deliberating, the Greeks went back to the camp. 4. Cyrus will distribute flour and wine to his soldiers, if <sup>3</sup>want seizes them. 5. The king's forces seize <sup>3</sup>whatever food and drink there are in the camp. 6. The flour and wine and most of the other stores were seized by the enemy. 7. Cyrus is said to have provided four hundred wagons full of provisions. 8. He does this in order that he may distribute provisions to the soldiers. 9. He would distribute provisions to the men, if <sup>4</sup>want should seize them. 10. The barbarians seized the wagons before<sup>4</sup> the Greeks returned to their camp. 11. If Cyrus is alive, he will not give up the idea of fighting. 12. This is the end of the story<sup>5</sup> of Cyrus.

1. *Announced anything*. 2. *Has died or lives*. 3. *If there is any food or drink*. 4. *πρὶν* with infin. B. 627; G. 1469 f.; Gl. 568; H. 955. 5. *λόγος*.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

## EXERCISES 1-4.

67. 1. When Darius was sick, Cyrus happened <sup>1</sup>to be in his<sup>2</sup> province. Darius sent for him, and he went up with<sup>3</sup> a friend and five hundred Greek hoplites.

2. Cyrus, <sup>4</sup>after he had been arrested by Artaxerxes and exposed to danger, was sent back again to his province <sup>5</sup>by his mother. He <sup>6</sup>disposed both Greeks and barbarians <sup>7</sup>so as to be more friendly to himself than to the king.

3. Cyrus was collecting an army, for he wished to besiege Miletus and restore the exiles whom Tissaphernes <sup>7</sup>had driven out.

4. Clearchus, the Lacedæmonian exile, took the money which Cyrus gave him and collected an army <sup>8</sup>with the purpose of waging war against the Thracians.<sup>9</sup>

1. See 1, n. 4. 2. See 1, n. 2. 3. *Having*. 4. *Having been*, etc. 5. *ὁπὸ* with gen. 6. *So disposed . . . so as to be*. B. 595; G. 1450; Gl. 566 b; H. 953. 7. Use aor. B. 528, 1; Gl. 463; H. 837. 8. See 2, n. 6. 9. See 4, n. 9.

## EXERCISES 5-8.

68. 1. Cyrus voluntarily<sup>1</sup> gave money to his generals, for<sup>2</sup> he wished to <sup>3</sup>maintain secretly <sup>4</sup>as large an army as possible.

2. He collected this large force of Greeks and barbarians avowedly<sup>5</sup> against the Pisidians, but when the army had come to Sardis, <sup>6</sup>he decided <sup>7</sup>to march inland at once.

3. When Tissaphernes heard that Cyrus was marching inland with a large army, he went to the king <sup>a</sup>as quickly as possible.

4. Cyrus came <sup>o</sup>on his march to the river Mæander, crossed it by a bridge, and proceeded to Celænæ; there Menon, the Thessalian, came to him with an army of hoplites and peltasts.

1. See 4, n. 8. 2. γὰρ is postpos. 3. See 4, n. 3. 4. B. 428; H. 651. 5. See 6, n. 3. 6. *It seemed best to him.* 7. πορεύεσθαι ἀνω or ἀναβαίνειν. 8. For idiom, see Chap. II. Sec. 4. 9. *Marching.*

#### EXERCISES 9-12.

69. 1. Celænæ is a large and prosperous city of Phrygia. When Cyrus and the army arrived there, they remained thirty days. Here Cyrus numbered<sup>1</sup> the army and Xenias celebrated<sup>2</sup> the Lycæan (festival).

2. In Cayster-plain the soldiers <sup>3</sup>kept coming to Cyrus and demanding the pay that was due them; but Cyrus had no money to give them, and <sup>4</sup>was evidently troubled on this account.

3. <sup>5</sup>At the request of the Cilician (queen), Cyrus held a review of his whole army. He commanded each of the Greek generals to draw up his own men in line of battle, and they did so. The Greeks<sup>6</sup> were drawn up four deep, but the barbarians<sup>6</sup> by<sup>7</sup> squadrons and by companies.

4. Cyrus commanded the Greeks to advance<sup>8</sup> arms; and when the trumpets sounded, they advanced arms and moved forward on the run. On this account the barbarians were in great consternation, and the Cilician (queen) herself fled in<sup>9</sup> her carriage.

1. *Made a numbering of.* 2. See 9, n. 1. 3. See 4, n. 1. 4. *Was evident being troubled.* 5. *The Cilician (queen) having*

*requested.* 6. See 1, n. 3. 7. See 11, n. 1. 8. *προβάλλεσθαι*. In modern terms this means prepare to charge bayonets. 9. See 11, n. 5.

#### EXERCISES 13-16.

70. 1. While the army was marching through Lycania, the Greeks plundered the country, for it was said to be hostile. And it is said that in Cappadocia Cyrus put two men to death, <sup>1</sup>on the ground that they were plotting against him.

2. The road from Cappadocia into Cilicia is exceedingly steep and difficult. This pass Cyrus learned that Syennesis was guarding. But when Menon's army arrived in<sup>2</sup> Cilicia, the king abandoned the pass, and Cyrus proceeded <sup>3</sup>without hindrance.

3. Tarsus is a large and prosperous city, at which the Cilician queen arrived <sup>4</sup>five days before Cyrus. When the inhabitants of this city heard that Cyrus was coming, they fled to the mountains.

4. When Cyrus arrived in Tarsus, he sent for the king of the Cilicians; and at first he said he would not<sup>5</sup> go. But afterwards he went to Cyrus and received from him many valuable presents. The Greeks<sup>6</sup> plundered the country no more, and the Cilicians<sup>6</sup> received back the slaves who had been seized.

1. See 13, n. 3. 2. *Into*. 3. *No one hindering*. 4. See 15, n. 1. 5. See 16, n. 3. 6. See 1, n. 3.

#### EXERCISES 17-20.

71. 1. Cyrus was compelled to remain here many days, for the soldiers <sup>1</sup>would not go forward. Even Clearchus <sup>2</sup>could not compel his soldiers to advance, and hence he was greatly distressed.

2. For it was evident that he wished to aid Cyrus, in return for <sup>3</sup>the benefits which he had received from him; but since his soldiers were unwilling to proceed with him, he chose to follow them.

3. The whole army commended the decision<sup>4</sup> of Clearchus, and many soldiers from the other generals took their arms and came to him. And on this account Cyrus was both perplexed and grieved.

4. Cyrus<sup>5</sup> thought he <sup>6</sup>had been wronged by the Greeks, and they<sup>7</sup> feared <sup>8</sup>that he would inflict punishment upon them. They deliberated therefore as to what they ought to do, for there was great difficulty both <sup>9</sup>in remaining and departing.

1. *Were not willing to, ἐθέλειν.* 2. *Was not able to.* 3. See 18, n. 2. 4. γνώμη. 5. See 1, n. 3. 6. See 20, n. 1. 7. B. 594; G. 1378; Gl. 611; H. 887. 8. *To remain.*

#### EXERCISES 21-24.

72. 1. Some of the Greeks wished to ask Cyrus<sup>1</sup> for boats<sup>2</sup> or guides, <sup>3</sup>in order that they might go back to Greece as quickly as possible; and they wished, too, to choose another general, if Clearchus was<sup>4</sup> not willing to lead them; and Clearchus said he would obey to the best of his ability <sup>5</sup>any man whom they might choose.

2. It was impossible for the Greeks to <sup>6</sup>get away without the knowledge of Cyrus, and it did not seem best to them to ask him for boats or guides; for they <sup>7</sup>would hesitate to embark in his boats, and they would fear to follow his guides.

3. So they decided to send messengers to Cyrus to ask him whether the expedition was<sup>10</sup> more laborious and

dangerous than the former (one); and he replied that he wished to inflict punishment upon Abrokomas, a (personal) enemy (of his), who was at the river Euphrates.

4. <sup>7</sup>After Cyrus had promised to give a daric and a half per month<sup>8</sup> to each<sup>9</sup> soldier, he crossed the rivers Psarus and Pyramus and proceeded to Issi. While he was staying here, the ships which he had sent for arrived.

1. See 5, n. 6. 2. See 21, n. 3. 3. Present indic. or opt.  
4. See 21, n. 7. 5. See 22, n. 5. 6. B. 614; G. 1413; Gl. 481;  
H. 903. 7. *Cyrus having promised*. 8. G. 1136; H. 759. 9. See  
23, n. 7. 10. B. 578; G. 1479; Gl. 661; H. 1016, 930.

#### EXERCISES 25-28.

73. 1. After one day's march he reached the pass from Cilicia into Syria, which is very narrow. He found here a guard of Cilicians, and he thought that Abrokomas also <sup>1</sup>would be on guard; <sup>2</sup>but he, when he heard that Cyrus was coming, retreated to the king.

2. While the army was in Myriandus, two of the generals went on board a ship and sailed away. Some expressed the wish that Cyrus would capture them with his triremes, but Cyrus himself said he would not<sup>3</sup> pursue them.

3. When they arrived at the river Chalus, they encamped in certain villages that <sup>4</sup>belonged to Parysatis. This river is a plethrum in width, and the great and tame fishes, of which it is full, are considered gods by the Syrians.

4. At the Euphrates it was announced to the soldiers that the march would be to Babylon, and they said they would not go; but Cyrus persuaded <sup>5</sup>the greater part of the Greek army to follow (by) promising to give to each man <sup>6</sup>a large sum of money.

1. Tense? 2. See 6, n. 4. 3. See 16, n. 3. 4. *ἤσαν* with pred. gen. 5. See 28, n. 4. 6. *Much*.

## EXERCISES 29-32.

74. 1. Menon urged his army to cross the Euphrates at once; "For," said he, "if you do this, Cyrus will honor you above<sup>1</sup> the rest." <sup>2</sup>And so they crossed the river, and when Cyrus perceived (it), he commended Menon's army.

2. After this the rest of the army forded<sup>3</sup> the river, <sup>4</sup>although the inhabitants of Thapsacus said that no one <sup>5</sup>had ever crossed this river before except by boats. But Cyrus had no boats, for Abrokomas had burned them.

3. While marching through Arabia, they came to a plain full of all sorts of wild animals. They hunted these <sup>6</sup>on horseback, but they <sup>7</sup>could not take the wild asses, because they ran faster than the horses.

4. They came to Corsote, and after remaining there three days, and supplying themselves with provisions, they marched, with the Euphrates on the right, to Pylæ. The inhabitants of this city <sup>8</sup>get their living <sup>9</sup>by manufacturing millstones.

1. See 29, n. 1. 2. *ᾠρε*. Cf. Chap. I. Sec. 8. 3. *Crossed on foot*. 4. Gen. absol. 5. Aor. 6. See 8, n. 7. 7. *Were not able to, or, it was not possible (for them) to*. 8. See 32, n. 3. 9. *Making*.

## EXERCISES 33-36.

75. 1. Once Glus and Pigres were ordered to help<sup>1</sup> get the wagons out of the mud; but since they worked (too) slowly, the Persian nobles, <sup>2</sup>at the command of Cyrus, leaped into the mud and lifted the wagons out.



2. Cyrus did not delay, <sup>5</sup>except where it was necessary to supply himself with provisions, for he wished to surprise<sup>4</sup> the king. From the city of Charmande, which was on the opposite side of the river, the soldiers obtained provisions (by) crossing the river on skins which they <sup>6</sup>had filled with hay.

3. One of Menon's soldiers <sup>6</sup>was beaten by Clearchus. This <sup>7</sup>made the rest angry, and on the same day, <sup>8</sup>when Clearchus was riding by, they pelted him with stones. On this account Clearchus ordered to arms and marched against Menon.

4. When Cyrus <sup>11</sup>learned of the affair, he rode between<sup>9</sup> the two armies, and said that the Greeks <sup>10</sup>did not know what they <sup>10</sup>were doing; for if they engaged in any conflict with each other, they would be cut to pieces by the enemy. Thereupon the Greeks came to themselves.

1. See 33, n. 4. 2. *Cyrus having commanded.* 3. See 34, n. 1. 4. *Take . . . unprepared.* 5. Tense? 6. *Received blows.* 7. *ὑπὸ τῶν.* 8. *They pelted Clearchus riding by with stones.* 9. See 36, n. 2. 10. See 36, n. 5. 11. *αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς αὐτούς.*

#### EXERCISES 37-40.

76. 1. The king's cavalry <sup>1</sup>were going on in advance of the Greeks and burning the fodder. Orontas said he would put a stop to this, and Cyrus gave him a thousand horsemen. Orontas, however, was planning to desert to the king.

2. When Cyrus heard of this, he summoned the Persian nobles and the Greek generals, in order that <sup>2</sup>by consultation with them he might do what was right <sup>3</sup>in the case of Orontas. <sup>4</sup>While the trial <sup>4</sup>was in progress, three thousand hoplites were <sup>6</sup>on guard around his tent.

3. Orontas admitted, 'when Cyrus questioned him, that he had not been wronged by Cyrus, but that he himself had been unjust to him'; for after giving pledges to Cyrus and taking (them) from him, he was now plotting against him for the third time.

4. When Clearchus advised them to put Orontas out of the way as quickly as possible, all the rest assented<sup>8</sup> to this opinion; and when all, even his relatives, had taken him by the girdle, he was led away to execution. After this we never saw him either<sup>9</sup> alive or<sup>9</sup> dead.

1. *ἡποδίζεσθαι* with gen. 2. *Consulting*. 3. See 38, n. 3. 4. Gen. absol. 5. *To be in progress*, *ὑπὸ τῷ ποιοῦν*. 6. *Guarding*. 7. *ἐκεῖνος*. 8. See 40, n. 2. 9. Observe Greek use of negatives.

#### EXERCISES 41-44.

77. 1. A review of the army took place about midnight. 'At dawn on the following day, Cyrus told the Greeks that he considered them braver and stronger than the barbarians. He congratulated them on account of the liberty which they possessed, and said that he himself would choose liberty<sup>2</sup> in preference to all his other possessions.

2. He promises to make the Greeks<sup>3</sup> the envy of their friends at home, and says that he shall be able to give them all he promises, if his enterprise is successful.

3. "If I conquer, I will make my friends masters<sup>4</sup> of my father's empire, and each of them will receive a golden crown." He said this when the Greeks asked him what they should have if they conquered.

4. It was announced to Cyrus by those who deserted from the enemy before the battle that there were four

leaders who commanded the king's army. These, however, were not all present at the battle, for one came too late for it.

1. ἀμα. 2. ἀρρί. 3. See 42, n. 2. 4. ἐγκρατής.

#### EXERCISES 45-48.

78. 1. Since Cyrus thought the king would fight on that day, he drew up his whole army in battle array. <sup>1</sup>On this day's march he came to a deep ditch which the king had made as a means of defence; for he was alarmed, because Cyrus was marching against (him).

2. Silanus, the Ambraciot soothsayer, had told Cyrus that the king would not fight within ten days, and he (Cyrus) had promised to give him ten talents if he <sup>2</sup>should prove to have spoken the truth. The ten days had now passed by, and the soothsayer received his money.

3. After they had marched rather carelessly (for) two days, they saw a horseman riding up at full speed and shouting, in Persian and in Greek, that the king would fight that day. Thereupon the troops immediately arm themselves<sup>3</sup> and form in line of battle.

4. The whole army, hoplites, peltasts, and horsemen, took their places in great haste; but it was afternoon when the enemy <sup>4</sup>came in sight.

1. B. 359; G. 1136; Gl. 515; H. 759. 2. Aor. of ἀληθεύω. 3. Expressed by mid. voice. 4. *Became visible.*

#### EXERCISES 49-52.

79. 1. <sup>1</sup>Next to the cavalry which Tissaphernes commanded were hoplites armed<sup>2</sup> with wooden shields, and

in front of the hoplites the king placed his war-chariots. It was now evident that the king had not <sup>a</sup>given up the idea of fighting.

2. When Cyrus learned that the king <sup>a</sup>commanded the enemy's centre <sup>a</sup>in person, he ordered Clearchus to lead against him; but he did not obey, because he feared that, if he should withdraw his force from the river, the enemy might completely <sup>a</sup>surround it.

3. Xenophon met Cyrus, when the watchword was passing along the second time, and told him what the watchword was. Then the Greeks advanced against the enemy on the run.

4. The barbarians immediately gave way, and the Greeks suffered <sup>a</sup>no injury in this battle except that one man was hit by an arrow. When Cyrus saw the enemy fleeing and the Greeks pursuing with all their might, he was pleased, and many already <sup>a</sup>began to pay homage to him as king.

1. See 48, n. 4. 2. Perf. participle. 3. See Chap. VII. Sec. 19.  
4. Pres. participle. 5. *αὐτός*. 6. See 50, n. 2. 7. *Nothing*.  
8. Imperf.

#### EXERCISES 53-56.

80. 1. But the king wheeled round with a view to encircling his opponents, and Cyrus, fearing that his own force might be surrounded and cut to pieces, rode against (him). After he had killed the leader of the six thousand with his own hand, his cavalry <sup>a</sup>set out in pursuit of the enemy and were scattered.

2. But Cyrus, on catching sight of the king, instantly rushed upon him and wounded him in the breast; and he himself after receiving a wound under the eye was killed

in this battle, and eight of the Persian nobles fell while fighting <sup>2</sup>in his defence.

3. <sup>3</sup>Those who were personally acquainted with Cyrus assert that he was most worthy to rule, and that in his very boyhood he was the best of all in everything. He was educated with the sons of the nobles at the king's court, where he learned much practical wisdom, <sup>4</sup>so that he was able both to rule and to obey.

4. While he was satrap of Lydia and Phrygia, he deemed (it) <sup>5</sup>of the greatest importance, <sup>6</sup>if he (ever) made a treaty with any one, to do nothing in violation of the treaty; and if he (ever) promised any one anything, he never broke his word. On this account everybody had confidence in him.

1. Imperf. 2. *ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ*. 3. Participle with article. 4. Indic. or infin. ? 5. *περὶ πλείστων*. 6. Determine the nature of the protasis before trying to translate.

#### EXERCISES 57-61.

81. 1. No one was ever more faithful to his friends than Cyrus, nor more unsparing <sup>1</sup>in the punishment of wrong-doers. He tried to surpass those who treated him well in conferring benefits, and those who treated him ill in inflicting injuries.

2. Those who voluntarily incurred danger in war were specially honored by him, and he made it all-important to gratify those who were brave and just. Hence many were eager to serve him.

3. Those who improved the countries which they governed he made richer, and whatever gifts he received he distributed among his friends.

4. Indeed, no one ever surpassed Cyrus in thoughtfulness for his friends. He often sent them bread and wine whenever he found<sup>2</sup> any very delicious, and ordered the bearer to say that he wished his friends also <sup>3</sup>to have a taste.

5. Xenophon judged, from what he heard, that both Greeks and barbarians loved Cyrus. *He*<sup>4</sup> honored his friends, and *they*<sup>4</sup> were true to him. All the nobles who were with him in the battle were killed while fighting in his defence, and some of those who were specially honored by the king deserted to Cyrus.

1. Dat. of infin. 2. λαμβάνειν. 3. See 60, n. 7. 4. The pronominal subject is expressed when emphatic. See 1, n. 3.

#### EXERCISES 62-66.

82. 1. When the king's troops had cut off Cyrus's head and right hand, they marched to the camp where some of the Greeks were on guard. These stood their ground, and all who were able to get within <sup>1</sup>their lines were saved.

2. But the camp was plundered by the enemy while the Greeks were pursuing those whom they had conquered. After this the king prepares to <sup>2</sup>make another attack, and Clearchus and Proxenus make ready to receive (him).

3. <sup>3</sup>At this time, Tissaphernes, who had come off with the worst of it in the first encounter, because the leader of the Greek peltasts proved himself sagacious, joined the king.

4. But the Greeks who had gone in pursuit halted at a certain village, above which they saw a hill covered<sup>4</sup>

with the enemy's cavalry; but they could not make out what was going on there. The enemy, however, fled at full speed, not in a body, but <sup>5</sup>in different directions, when they saw the Greeks advancing.

5. At sunset the Greeks halted under arms at the foot of the hill, not knowing that Cyrus was dead. After deliberation they went back to the camp, and spent the night there without<sup>6</sup> provisions, for all the food and drink had been seized by the enemy.

1. *ἀπὸ πρῶτον*. 2. *Attack again*. 3. B. 385; G. 1198; Gl. 527 c; H. 782 a. 4. *Filled*. 5. Observe the idiom. 6. *Not having*.

## BOOK II.

### FOR ORAL TRANSLATION.

#### CHAPTER I. 1-3.

83. 1. Cyrus <sup>1</sup>collects an army and makes an expedition against his brother. 2. I have already shown how Cyrus collected his Greek army. 3. It has been shown that the Greeks thought they were victorious at all points. 4. <sup>2</sup>On this day Cyrus neither appeared himself nor sent <sup>3</sup>any one else. 5. At daybreak they <sup>4</sup>armed themselves and began to advance. 6. They packed their baggage and at sunrise <sup>5</sup>were on the point of starting. 7. This day<sup>6</sup> Ariæus intends to wait for the Greeks. 8. He <sup>7</sup>makes known what he will do on the next day. 9. Cyrus did not come <sup>8</sup>to show what it was necessary to do. 10. They reported that Ariæus and the rest<sup>9</sup> had fled.

1. Use part. and verb; *Having collected . . . makes*. 2. Cf. τῇ προεπαίῳ. 3. *Another*. 4. See n. 1. 5. Cf. ἡδὴ ἐν ὁρμῇ δυνάων. 6. Is acc. or dat. required? 7. B. 653, 5; G. 1563, 4; Gl. 583 b; H. 969 c. 8. *Others*.

#### CHAPTER I. 4-6.

84. 1. <sup>1</sup>Would that we had conquered. 2. Would that Cyrus had not<sup>2</sup> died. 3. Procles reported to Ariæus



that the Greeks <sup>3</sup>at least <sup>4</sup>were victorious. 4. <sup>5</sup>If Cyrus had not been killed, we should be victorious at all points. 5. If the messengers had not come, the Greeks would be marching against the king. 6. If Ariæus had come hither, we <sup>6</sup>would have placed him upon the throne. 7. <sup>7</sup>If you will come hither, we will make you king. 8. We have conquered in battle, and the sovereignty <sup>8</sup>belongs to us. 9. This day the soldiers obtained food (by) slaughtering the pack-animals. 10. The Greeks use (for) fuel<sup>9</sup> the shields which the deserters <sup>10</sup>had thrown away.

1. B. 588; G. 1512; Gl. 470 b; H. 871 a. 2. B. 431, 1; G. 1507; Gl. 486; H. 1020. 3. γέ. 4. B. 670; G. 1487; Gl. 659; H. 932, 2. 5. B. 606; G. 1397; Gl. 649; H. 895. 6. Aor. 7. B. 604; G. 1403; Gl. 650; H. 898. 8. Cf. τῶν νικούντων ἐστίν. 9. Appos. 10. Aor. may be used.

#### CHAPTER I. 7-10.

85. 1. One<sup>1</sup> of the messengers was a Greek, but the others<sup>1</sup> were barbarians. 2. The Greeks were commanded by the king<sup>2</sup> to surrender their arms. 3. It <sup>3</sup>belongs to the vanquished to surrender their arms. 4. The messengers from the king summoned the generals and spoke as follows. 5. The generals replied to the messengers what they <sup>4</sup>thought best. 6. Clearchus is going away <sup>5</sup>to inspect the sacrifices, but he will return presently. 7. We will die sooner than surrender our arms. 8. What shall we have, <sup>6</sup>if we surrender our arms to the king? 9. <sup>7</sup>If the king had conquered us, our arms would belong to him. 10. <sup>8</sup>If the king wishes to have our arms, let him come and take them.

1. Use μέν and δέ with the contrasted subjects. 2. How is the agent regularly expressed? 3. See 84, n. 8. 4. See 83, n. 7.

5. See 84, n. 7. 6. See 84, n. 5. 7. B. 602; G. 1390; Gl. 647; H. 893. 8. See 84, n. 4.

### CHAPTER I. 11-14.

86. 1. We shall contend with the king for the sovereignty. 2. Who<sup>1</sup> will lead us against the king? 3. <sup>2</sup>If we should fight, we<sup>3</sup> could conquer the king. 4. Be assured <sup>4</sup>that we shall never surrender our arms. 5. If we should have our arms, we could not overcome the king's army. 6. The Greeks were now in the middle<sup>4</sup> of the king's country. 7. If we surrender our arms, we shall not be able to make use of our valor. 8. You would be foolish, <sup>5</sup>if you thought you <sup>6</sup>could conquer the king. 9. <sup>7</sup>Let us keep our arms and make use of our valor. 10. If we had surrendered our arms, we should not now be alive.

1. Carefully distinguish interrogative from relative. 2. Protasis is often a participle. Cf. *ἤτοι, παραδόντες* in Sec. 12. 3. Cf. *τοῦ ἐν* in Sec. 13. B. 661; G. 1588; Gl. 586; H. 982. 4. *μέσος* has pred. position when partitive in meaning. 5. See 84, n. 5. 6. B. 585; G. 1344; Gl. 472; H. 866, 1. 7. B. 605; G. 1408; Gl. 651; H. 900. 8. B. 646; G. 1308; Gl. 579; H. 964.

### CHAPTER I. 15-19.

87. 1. The Greeks <sup>1</sup>said in reply, some one thing, some another. 2. We <sup>2</sup>are glad to see you, for you are a friend. 3. I will tell you what <sup>3</sup>advice Phalinus gave them. 4. The Greeks consulted<sup>4</sup> with Phalinus<sup>5</sup> (as to) what they ought to do. 5. The king sent Phalinus <sup>6</sup>to advise the Greeks. 6. If Phalinus advises the Greeks not<sup>7</sup> to surrender their arms, they will be more hopeful. 7. We will consult with Phalinus, <sup>8</sup>because he is a Greek. 8. We have not

one chance in ten thousand <sup>9</sup>of conquering the king. 9. Contrary to our expectation Phalinus advised us to surrender our arms. 10. <sup>10</sup>If there is a single hope <sup>11</sup>of safety, let us not surrender our arms.

1. *Replying said another other (things)*. 2. *See you glad*. B. 425; G. 926; Gl. 546; H. 619. 3. *Phalinus advised them*. 4. Note the difference between *συμβουλεύειν* and *συμβουλεύεσθαι*. 5. Dat. with *σύν* in compos. 6. See 83, n. 7. 7. *μή* or *οὐ*? B. 431, 1; G. 1611; Gl. 564; H. 1023. 8. *Being*. 9. *To conquer*. 10. See 85, n. 7. 11. *To be saved*.

#### CHAPTER I. 20-23.

88. 1. Phalinus announced to the king what Clearchus said.\* 2. <sup>1</sup>Shall we announce that we will remain? 3. We could fight better, <sup>2</sup>if we should keep our arms. 4. If we surrender our arms, we shall be <sup>3</sup>worth nothing to the king. 5. Clearchus did not say <sup>4</sup>whether he should advance or retreat. 6. What do you intend to do, Clearchus? 7. Phalinus asked the same (question) again, and Clearchus <sup>4</sup>made the same reply. 8. When the Greeks had again made the same reply, Phalinus went off to the king. 9. <sup>1</sup>Shall we remain here, or shall we advance against the king? 10. Tell me then what you will do.

1. Cf. *ἀπαγγεῖλω*, Sec. 23. B. 577; G. 1358; Gl. 471; H. 866, 3. 2. See 86, n. 7. 3. Cf. *πλεονος ἀξίω*, Sec. 20. 4. *Replied the same (things)*. 5. See 84, n. 4. 6. B. 579; G. 1606; Gl. 668; H. 1017.

#### CHAPTER II. 1-4.

89. 1. (There) were many Persians <sup>1</sup>of higher rank than Ariæus. 2. Just after sunset he told the army what he <sup>4</sup>would do. 3. <sup>1</sup>Shall we go to Ariæus in the night or

remain here? 4. <sup>3</sup>What do you think will be for our advantage? 5. It is for our advantage to retreat with Ariæus. 6. Between<sup>3</sup> the king's army and the Greeks (there) was a large river. 7. If the king would give them boats, they could cross the river. 8. The Greeks <sup>4</sup>could not go to the king, nor<sup>3</sup> could they stay where they were. 9. <sup>5</sup>When the signal was given, the soldiers packed their baggage. 10. When the signal was given the third time, the army began to move forward. 11. Clearchus ordered them to place the pack-animals towards the river.

1. βελτίων. 2. Cf. ὅποιον ἂν τι ὁμῶν, etc., but use ποῖος. 3. ἐν μέσῳ. 4. Statement of fact. No condition implied. 5. Cf. ἐπειδὴν σήμερον, but note that this is a statement of fact in past time. 6. See 84, n. 4. 7. See 88, n. 1. 8. οὐδέ.

#### CHAPTER II. 3-9.

90. 1. The generals and captains did not elect Clearchus leader.<sup>1</sup> 2. They did this, because they saw that he was not inexperienced. 3. Henceforth<sup>2</sup> they will do what Clearchus commands. 4. Miltocythes was a Thracian and commander of both infantry and cavalry. 5. In the night this Thracian deserts to the king. 6. <sup>3</sup>When they had arrived at the station, they halted under arms. 7. Henceforth the Greeks and barbarians will be allies and will not betray each other. 8. They <sup>4</sup>take these oaths about midnight. 9. We will be your allies, if you will guide without treachery. 10. When the Greeks met with Ariæus, they swore that they <sup>5</sup>would not betray him.

1. Pred. acc. B. 341; G. 1077; Gl. 502; H. 726. 2. τὸ λοιπόν. 3. Having arrived. 4. Swear these [things]. 5. B. 549, 2; G. 1286; Gl. 579 a; H. 948 a.

## CHAPTER II. 10-12.

91. 1. Clearchus asked Ariæus what <sup>1</sup>his opinion was. 2. Will you go back to Ionia <sup>2</sup>by the way you came? 3. If we go back the same way, we shall not have provisions. 4. (There) is another better way by which we <sup>3</sup>might go. 5. <sup>4</sup>If we were two days' journey distant from the king, he could not overtake us. 6. Unless the king should have a small army, he could not march rapidly. 7. If he should have a large army, perhaps he would lack provisions. 8. If we should march rapidly, we should not <sup>5</sup>die of starvation. 9. If we go the longer way, we shall have provisions. 10. <sup>6</sup>Whatever provisions (there) were in the country, the army consumed (while) marching through.

1. *Opinion he held.* 2. Either *ἢ ὁδῶν*, or *ἢ* alone. 3. Potent. opt. 4. *If there were any provisions.* 5. *Perish by hunger.* 6. Kind of condition?

## CHAPTER II. 13-16.

92. 1. If you could not escape <sup>4</sup>by stealth, perhaps you might <sup>5</sup>by flight. 2. (While they were) marching,<sup>1</sup> they saw smoke not far away. 3. Those who had been wounded were travelling in<sup>2</sup> carriages. 4. The king and the Greeks encamped near each other. 5. <sup>3</sup>If you think you see the enemy's cavalry, you are mistaken. 6. They found no provisions in these villages, for the king had plundered (them). 7. At sunset the soldiers were both weary and without food. 8. Arm<sup>5</sup> yourselves and march against the foe. 9. The enemy's pack-animals were feeding not far away. 10. This <sup>7</sup>the scouts who had been sent forward reported to Clearchus. 11. <sup>6</sup>Let us arm ourselves immediately and run to the ranks.

1. What tense of participle is required? 2. *On*. 3. Determine the form of the condition before translating. 4. Expressed by the verb. 5. B. 543; G. 1272; Gl. 484; H. 851. 6. See 86, n. 6. 7. *The having been sent forward scouts*. B. 650; G. 1559; Gl. 582; H. 965.

#### CHAPTER II. 17-21.

93. 1. The enemy heard the Greeks<sup>5</sup> calling each other. 2. They frightened the enemy so that they fled.<sup>1</sup> 3. It was evident that the approach of the Greeks terrified the king also.<sup>2</sup> 4. Afterwards in the night the Greeks themselves<sup>3</sup> were terrified. 5. On the following day they saw no camp and no smoke anywhere near. 6. Tolmides, the Elean herald, happens <sup>4</sup>to be with Clearchus. 7. This Tolmides, after he had been summoned by Clearchus, proclaimed silence. 8. Clearchus wishes the soldiers to know that their fear is groundless. 9. On the next day the Greeks took their places under arms in line of battle. 10. They showed by the uproar they made that they were terrified.

1. To state the result as an actual fact, what mode is required? B. 595; G. 1450; Gl. 639; H. 927. 2. Intensive *καί* is placed before the word it makes emphatic. 3. *αὐτοί*. 4. *Being*. 5. Gen.

#### CHAPTER III. 1-5.

94. 1. The pickets announce that messengers have arrived from the king. 2. The heralds waited until<sup>1</sup> Clearchus was at leisure. 3. You must wait until<sup>2</sup> we are at leisure. 4. After Clearchus had inspected the army, the messengers were summoned. 5. He ordered the other generals to do the same. 6. We are competent to announce <sup>3</sup>your wishes to the king. 7. Clearchus

asks the messengers what they wish. 8. The messengers asked Clearchus what he would reply to the king. 9. If the king will furnish a breakfast, we will deliberate concerning a truce. 10. He will wait until he wishes to reply.

1. *ἄχρι* here takes indic. because it refers to an actual occurrence in past time. B. 619, 626; G. 1464 f.; Gl. 631; H. 921 f. 2. Can indic. be used? 3. *The [things] from you.*

### CHAPTER III. 6-9.

95. 1. I will wait here <sup>3</sup>until the king furnishes provisions. 2. <sup>1</sup>After deliberation they decided to make the treaty. 3. The treaty will continue until the messengers report to the king. 4. What you say seems reasonable to the king. 5. The Greeks went quietly after the provisions and took (them). 6. The messengers feared that<sup>2</sup> the generals would not make the treaty. 7. Clearchus delayed <sup>3</sup>until the soldiers feared he would not make the treaty. 8. After the generals had announced that they would make the treaty, the guides led the way to the provisions. 9. The soldiers thought the king's army was somewhere near. 10. The king will furnish both guides and provisions, if <sup>4</sup>you decide to make the treaty.

1. *To them having deliberated it seemed best.* 2. How rendered after verbs of fearing? B. 594; G. 1378; Gl. 611; H. 887. 3. See 94, n. 1 and 2. 4. *It shall seem best to you.*

### CHAPTER III. 10-13.

96. 1. They could<sup>1</sup> not cross the canals until they made bridges. 2. They cut down many palm trees to make the bridges. 3. Although the treaty had been

made, the army marched in line of battle. 4. The men about thirty years of age are detailed to make the bridges. 5. <sup>1</sup>If any one (ever) shirks, Clearchus (always) singles him out and beats him. 6. <sup>1</sup>If any one shirked, Clearchus <sup>2</sup>would beat him with his staff. 7. The older (men) went into the mud, whenever they saw Clearchus taking hold himself. 8. By means of these canals the inhabitants irrigate the plain. 9. These canals, then, were not always full of water. 10. The king had let the water into the canals, <sup>3</sup>in order to hinder the Greeks <sup>4</sup>from marching rapidly.

1. Is this to be rendered by *δύναμαι* or potent. opt.? 2. For iterative *δν*, see G. 1296; Gl. 467 a; H. 835. Notice that in this case the sense would be the same with *δν* omitted. This use must be carefully distinguished from the apod. of a condition contrary to fact. 3. *That he might*. 4. Idiomatic *μή* with infin. B. 434; G. 1615; Gl. 572; H. 1029. 5. B. 609; G. 1393, 1; Gl. 650; H. 894, 1. 6. B. 610; G. 1393, 2; Gl. 651, 2; H. 894, 2.

### CHAPTER III. 14-17.

97. 1. They found in the villages much grain and palm-wine. 2. The dates they dry and lay up. 3. The masters laid up the largest and finest dates <sup>1</sup>for themselves. 4. The palm-cabbage is delicious, but apt to cause headache. 5. The choice dates <sup>2</sup>are laid up for the masters. 6. <sup>3</sup>Whenever the palm-cabbage is removed, the palm tree withers away. 7. Dried dates are very delicious at a symposium, but are apt to cause headache. 8. These dates <sup>4</sup>differed from each other in size<sup>5</sup> and beauty. 9. Here the Greeks met Tissaphernes and the king's wife's brother. 10. These Persians conversed with the Greeks<sup>6</sup> through an interpreter.



1. Expressed by mid. 2. ἀπόκειται is used as pass. of ἀποτίθημι.  
 3. See 96, n. 5. 4. Cf. διέφερον ἡλέκτρον. 5. Specification.  
 6. διαλόγομαι takes dat.

### CHAPTER III. 18-20.

98. 1. Tissaphernes told the Greeks that he <sup>1</sup>was their neighbor. 2. If he rescues the army, he <sup>2</sup>will have no lack of thanks. 3. Tissaphernes besought the king to permit him to do this. 4. Who first<sup>3</sup> announced to the king that Cyrus was plotting against (him)? 5. He said that he himself and those with him were most faithful to the king. 6. After Cyrus <sup>4</sup>had been slain, the king came to the camp of the Greeks. 7. Why did the Greeks make an expedition against the king? 8. They promise Tissaphernes to deliberate about this. 9. I have come to ask you what you intend to do. 10. Tissaphernes advised the Greeks to reply temperately to the king's message.

1. *Dwell neighbor to them.* 2. Cf. ἀν οὐκ ἀχαρίστως μοι ἔχειν.  
 3. πρῶτον or πρῶτος? 4. Tense? What is reg. pass. of κτείνω?

### CHAPTER III. 21-24.

99. 1. Even<sup>4</sup> Tissaphernes knew well that Cyrus wished to find the king unprepared. 2. If I should see Cyrus in danger, I would not desert him. 3. We are ashamed to desert <sup>1</sup>our benefactor. 4. The Greek army did not wish to injure the king's country, but to go home. 5. If any one does well by us, we shall do well by him, <sup>2</sup>so far at least as it is in our power. 6. While the truce continued, the Persians furnished a market. 7. Let <sup>1</sup>those who are wronged punish <sup>1</sup>the wrong-doers.

8. If any one molests us, we shall defend ourselves with the gods' help. 9. We did not come hither <sup>to</sup> contend with the king for his empire. 10. After the Greeks had replied to Tissaphernes, he went off to report to the king.

1. *The one who has treated us well.* Participle as substantive. B. 650, 1; G. 1560; Gl. 582 a; H. 906. 2. *εἰς γὰρ δόξαμιν.* 3. See 88, n. 7. 4. What order will show that *καί* is intensive?

### CHAPTER III. 25-29.

100. 1. The king permitted<sup>1</sup> Tissaphernes to rescue the Greeks. 2. I swear that I will certainly<sup>2</sup> furnish a market. 3. <sup>3</sup>On the march you will have provisions by purchase.<sup>4</sup> 4. Tissaphernes swore that he would certainly lead the Greeks home without treachery. 5. The Greek generals give pledges to Tissaphernes and the king's wife's brother. 6. If you will march through the country without injury, we will furnish provisions. 7. The Greeks were anxious until Tissaphernes had <sup>5</sup>given them his oath. 8. Finally the Greeks and the Persians gave pledges to each other. 9. <sup>7</sup>Do not be anxious if I do not return at once. 10. <sup>8</sup>You must swear that you will certainly buy provisions wherever it is possible.

1. *Gave to.* 2. *ἡ μήν* regularly introduces an oath. 3. *Marching.* 4. Cf. *ἀντιμέτους ἔξεν.* 5. *It is necessary for you to.* 6. *Sworn.* 7. B. 584; G. 1346; Gl. 485; H. 874.

### CHAPTER IV. 1-4.

101. 1. While the Greeks and Ariæus were waiting for Tissaphernes, they were encamped near each other.

2. We bear you no<sup>1</sup> ill-will for anything<sup>2</sup> that is past. 3. <sup>3</sup>It was now evident that Ariæus paid less attention to the Greeks. 4. The Greeks knew <sup>4</sup>that the king's army was dispersed. 5. They thought that on this account he craftily<sup>5</sup> induced them to remain. 6. They thought too that he would attack them as soon as possible. 7. The king feared that the rest of the Greeks might make an expedition against him. 8. Therefore he <sup>6</sup>thought it all-important to destroy the Greek army. 9. If the king trenches or walls off some (place), the way will be impassable. 10. He wishes to collect his scattered army and attack us.

<sup>1</sup> Can μή be used here? 2. *Nothing*. 3. Use personal construction. 4. *The king's army dispersed*. 5. Expressed by ἐνὶ in compos. 6. Cf. *περὶ τὰς ἀνὰ τοὺς ποταμούς*.

#### CHAPTER IV. 5-7.

102. 1. If we act contrary to the treaty, it will not be possible to obtain provisions. 2. If Ariæus deserts us, we shall have no friends left. 3. If we go back, it will be necessary to cross the river Euphrates. 4. <sup>6</sup>Those who were before hostile are now friendly. 5. If we should act contrary to the treaty, those who are now our friends would be hostile. 6. If the king should destroy us, he would make his own pledges faithless. 7. <sup>1</sup>If we wish to obtain provisions, we must<sup>2</sup> not act contrary to the treaty. 8. The king could pursue us with his cavalry, which is <sup>3</sup>very efficient. 9. We could not pursue the enemy without<sup>5</sup> cavalry, and we have no cavalry. 10. <sup>4</sup>At the very moment we act contrary to the treaty, those who are now our friends will desert us.

1. Determine the kind of condition before translating. 2. *δα*
3. *Worth very much.* 4. *ἀμα . . . ἐθέβη.* 5. *Not having.* See 86,
- n. 2. 6. See 99, n. 1.

#### CHAPTER IV. 8-12.

**103.** 1. The king gave his daughter to Tissaphernes (in marriage). 2. The Greeks encamp by themselves, distant a parasang or<sup>s</sup> more from the barbarians. 3. The Greeks always march by themselves, 'because they look upon the Persians with suspicion. 4. The Greeks and the barbarians sometimes collected fodder from the same (place). 5. 'It was evident that they were on their guard against each other. 6. Xenophon thought the so-called Median wall was not far from Babylon. 7. This wall is said to be a hundred feet high. 8. When the soldiers went out to gather wood, they 'came to blows. 9. 'Those who look upon each other with suspicion do not wish to be near each other. 10. The barbarians had built this wall (by) laying<sup>s</sup> burnt bricks in asphalt.

1. *Looking.* 2. *Inflicted blows upon each other.* 3. *τιθέναι.*
4. See 99, n. 1. 5. Note Greek idiom. 6. Translate with both personal and impersonal construction.

#### CHAPTER IV. 13-16.

**104.** 1. One of these canals had been bridged<sup>1</sup> by means of seven boats. 2. From the large canals the barbarians cut smaller (ones). 3. The Greeks encamp near<sup>2</sup> a large and populous city. 4. This city was not far distant from the river Tigris. 5. The barbarians, however, first crossed the Tigris and then encamped. 6. Near this city there was a large and heavily-wooded

park with<sup>s</sup> all sorts of trees. 7. I went to the pickets and asked where I could see the commander. 8. The Greeks were on their guard, lest the large army which was in the neighboring park should attack them. 9. The messenger said that Ariæus was faithful to Cyrus and was well-disposed toward the Greeks. 10. Clearchus is (the one) whom we were seeking.

1. Cf. *ἐγγυμένον*. 2. *Beside*. 3. *Of*.

#### CHAPTER IV. 17-21.

105. 1. If Tissaphernes destroys the bridge, you will be left between the river and the canal. 2. The messenger reported what Tissaphernes intended to do. 3. We will go to Clearchus and tell him what the messenger says. 4. Even Clearchus himself is agitated and frightened. 5. If they attack us, they will not destroy the bridge. 6. Clearchus learned from the messenger that the country between the river and the canal was large and populous. 7. If we should be conquered by the enemy, we could not escape by means of bridges. 8. If the enemy attack us, no one will come to our aid. 9. The Persians feared that the Greeks might remain between the river and the canal. 10. If we should destroy the bridge, they could not cross the river to attack us.

1. Order of words is important here.

#### CHAPTER IV. 22-24.

106. 1. This man was sent by the barbarians <sup>1</sup>with a false message. 2. If the Greeks remain on<sup>s</sup> the island, they will have defences <sup>2</sup>on both sides. 3. On the one

side the river will be a defence, and on the other the canal. 4. The country along the river is fertile, and there are 'many large cities in it. 5. A guard was sent to the bridge, but no one of the enemy came to attack them. 6. The bridge over<sup>s</sup> the Tigris was 'made of thirty-seven boats. 7. They proceeded very cautiously, because they thought the enemy would attack them. 8. The Greeks saw Glus reconnoitering, (while they were) crossing the river. 9. Glus, after he sees them crossing, goes riding off to the king.

1. Expressed by *ὑπό* in comp. 2. *In*. 3. *On this side and on that*. 4. *Many and large*. 5. *Upon*. 6. Cf. *ἐξευγμένην πλοίοις*.

#### CHAPTER IV. 25-28.

107. 1. Near<sup>1</sup> the city (of) Opis they saw the king's illegitimate brother. 2. He was leading a large army from Susa to the king. 3. The king's brother halted<sup>2</sup> his army, and the Greeks marched by. 4. They marched two abreast, halting<sup>2</sup> now and then. 5. The army seemed to him to be enormous, and he was astounded at the sight. 6. The Greeks plundered the villages which 'belonged to the king's mother. 7. But Tissaphernes did not permit them to carry off (the inhabitants as) slaves. 8. The inhabitants of Cænæ crossed the river by means of rafts made of skins. 9. In this way all sorts of provisions were brought over<sup>4</sup> to the army, — bread, cheese, and wine. 10. (While they were) marching, they saw the city of Cænæ across the river.

<sup>1</sup> *πρός* with dat. Why not acc., as in text? 2. Carefully distinguish the trans. and intrans. tenses of *ἐπιστημι*. 3. *Were of*. 4. *did* in comp. Cf. *διήγον*.

## CHAPTER V. 1-6.

108. 1. While staying at the river Zapatas, Clearchus conferred with Tissaphernes. 2. He wished to confer with him, because <sup>1</sup>feelings of distrust existed. 3. He thought that <sup>2</sup>in this way he might put an end to these suspicions. 4. The Greeks and barbarians had pledged themselves not to injure each other. 5. Tissaphernes, however, was on his guard against the Greeks as (he would be against) enemies. 6. But the Greeks did <sup>3</sup>not even intend to do harm to the barbarians. 7. Men sometimes do irreparable harm <sup>4</sup>without either intending or wishing (it). 8. Clearchus said that Tissaphernes distrusted him unjustly. 9. We have already known much harm to result<sup>5</sup> from mere<sup>6</sup> suspicion. 10. I do not perceive <sup>7</sup>that you have done me any harm. 11. I wish to put an end to these suspicions <sup>8</sup>before any harm results therefrom.

1. *Suspensions*. 2. *Thus*. 3. *oddé*. 4. *Neither . . . nor*. 5. Use *γίγνεσθαι*. 6. *καί*. 7. *You having done*. 8. Note Greek idiom. 9. B. 627; G. 1469; Gl. 568; H. §55.

## CHAPTER V. 7-10.

109. 1. I am not conscious <sup>4</sup>that I have violated these oaths. 2. No place is secure for <sup>1</sup>the man who has violated his oath. 3. The oaths (in the name) of the gods will prevent <sup>2</sup>their doing harm to each other. 4. (There) is no darkness into which we could flee, if we should violate our oaths. 5. Tissaphernes himself is the greatest blessing to the Greeks in the present crisis. 6. For without him they know nothing of the road. 7. If we kill you, it will be necessary for us to contend against

the king. 8. Clearchus would deprive himself of many blessings, if he should violate his oath. 9. <sup>2</sup>With your help we could obtain provisions, and the whole<sup>3</sup> way would be easy. 10. Clearchus said that without Tissaphernes every<sup>3</sup> river was hard to cross.

1. Part. with art. 2. *With you*. 3. Observe the distinction between *πᾶς* with and without the art. 4. B. 681, n. 2; G. 1590; Gl. 587; H. 982 a. 5. *Them to do*, with idiomatic negative. See 96, n. 4.

# CHAPTER V. 11-15.

110. 1. The king's troops are now <sup>1</sup>in alliance with Tissaphernes. 2. The Greeks had hopes that Tissaphernes would wish to be their friend. 3. For they knew that many nations were making him trouble. 4. Clearchus perceived that Tissaphernes was specially incensed at the Egyptians. 5. They made him so<sup>4</sup> much trouble that<sup>4</sup> he wished to conquer them. 6. <sup>2</sup>That Tissaphernes distrusted the Greeks seemed strange to Clearchus. 7. <sup>3</sup>Of the nations of that time the Greeks were the most skilled in speaking. 8. We are not so<sup>4</sup> hostile to you as<sup>4</sup> to be plotting against you. 9. You not only distrust us, but you are also plotting against us. 10. Who has persuaded you that I am not your friend?

1. *Allies of*. 2. Cf. τὸ σὲ ἡμῶν ἀπώτρειν. The subject and object of the infin. are expressed in the same way, whether it has or has not the article. B. 636; G. 1541; Gl. 577; H. 958. 3. *Of the then nations*. 4. Cf. οὕτως δεινός . . . ὥστε.

# CHAPTER V. 16-19.

111. 1. Tissaphernes <sup>1</sup>was glad to hear prudent words from Clearchus. 2. He told Clearchus that he distrusted



the king unjustly. 3. If the Persians wish to destroy the Greeks, they have no lack of cavalry and hoplites. 4. If we injure you, we shall not suffer <sup>2</sup>in return. 5. The Greeks could <sup>2</sup>not cross the river at all, unless the Persians should take them across. 6. If you should burn the crops, we should die of <sup>4</sup>famine. 7. There are many mountains which we must cross. 8. The plains which we must cross you can make impassable. 9. Brave as you are, you cannot withstand famine.

1. Cf. *ἡδομαι ἀκούων*. 2. *ἀντί* in comp. 3. *Not at all, οὐδὲ παρά- τας*. 4. *ὑπὸ*.

#### CHAPTER V. 20-24.

112. 1. Perjury is impious in the sight of the gods, and infamous in the sight of men. 2. He who does anything in treachery is inconsiderate and stupid. 3. When men are bound<sup>1</sup> by necessity, they are willing to do infamous (deeds). 4. Why then do we not destroy you, <sup>2</sup>since it is possible (to do so)? 5. Cyrus's mercenary force will be useful to me in many ways. 6. What then is the cause of this? I will tell you. 7. Some were trying by slander to make the Greeks and Persians enemies. 8. Those who are slandering us must suffer the extreme penalty. 9. Tissaphernes did not speak the truth, nevertheless Clearchus trusted him. 10. Clearchus told Tissaphernes that the Greeks would be useful to him in many ways.

1. *Held in*. 2. B. 658; G. 1569; Gl. 591; H. 973.

#### CHAPTER V. 25-29.

113. 1. He will name to us those who <sup>1</sup>keep telling him that we are plotting against him. 2. Clearchus says

he will bring all the generals and captains to Tissaphernes. 3. After Clearchus had remained as Tissaphernes' guest at dinner, he returned to the camp. 4. The soldiers thought that their commanders were on very friendly terms with each other. 5. Those who had slandered the Greeks were punished as traitors. 6. Clearchus thought that Menon was slandering the Greeks and plotting against himself. 7. Those who are convicted of wrong-doing shall be punished. 8. When these troublesome rivals are out of the way, the whole army will be devoted to me. 9. It is evident that Clearchus has confidence in Tissaphernes. 10. But some of the soldiers suspected Tissaphernes <sup>2</sup>had not spoken the truth.

1. What tense of part. denotes repetition? 2. B. 646; G. 1522; GL. 578; H. 946.

#### CHAPTER V. 30-34.

114. 1. Finally Clearchus went to Tissaphernes' headquarters. 2. Xenophon says he kept insisting until<sup>1</sup> some of the generals went with him. 3. Tissaphernes invited the generals in, but left the captains at the entrance. 4. At the same signal they seize the generals and slay the captains. 5. The Greeks saw the barbarian cavalry riding across<sup>2</sup> the plain. 6. <sup>3</sup>They kill all the Greeks they meet. 7. The soldiers did not know what had happened, until Nicarchus came and told them. 8. Whenever the soldiers were terrified, they ran to arms. 9. I am in doubt as to what the enemy are doing. 10. If Clearchus had not insisted, the generals would not have gone.

1. When does ~~there~~ take the indic.? 2. *Through*. 3. Cf. the last sentence of Sec. 32.

## CHAPTER V. 35-38.

115. 1. We saw and recognized the interpreter of Tissaphernes. 2. The Persians who accompanied Ariæus were clad in armor. 3. The king sent Ariæus and the rest to the Greeks to <sup>1</sup>make an announcement. 4. Xenophon accompanied the generals, since he wished to learn the (fate) of Proxenus. 5. When Ariæus was near, he made the following announcement from the king. 6. Ariæus said that Clearchus had committed perjury and broken the treaty. 7. We <sup>2</sup>shall receive our deserts, if we commit perjury and break the treaty. 8. Ariæus announced to the Greeks that the king demanded their arms of them.<sup>3</sup> 9. The arms of the Greeks are the king's, since Cyrus was his subject. 10. Proxenus announced to Tissaphernes that Clearchus was plotting against him.

1. *Announce something.* 2. Cf. *ἔχει τὴν δίκην*. 3. B. 340; G. 1069; Gl. 535; H. 724.

## CHAPTER V. 39-42.

116. 1. Tissaphernes was the most godless and unprincipled of men. 2. For he betrayed <sup>1</sup>the very men to whom he <sup>4</sup>had given his oath. 3. If he had not committed perjury, he would still be alive. 4. Clearchus has perished justly, because he broke the treaty. 5. If Clearchus committed perjury, he has his just deserts. 6. Why will you not send Proxenus and Menon hither? 7. For they have not committed perjury, nor<sup>2</sup> violated the treaty. 8. To Xenophon's words the Persians <sup>3</sup>made no reply. 9. The Persians and the Greeks conversed with each other through an interpreter. 10. We will not break the treaty, but will try to do what is right.

1. *The men themselves.* 2. Do not use *oſſe* when *oſ* precedes.  
3. *Replied nothing.* 4. Tense?

CHAPTER VI. 1-5.

117. 1. All those who knew Clearchus admit that he was skilled in war. 2. They took the captured generals up to the king and beheaded them. 3. No one was fonder of war than Clearchus. 4. The Thracians who dwelt above the Chersonese were plundering the Greeks. 5. Clearchus obtained his request from the Spartans, but they afterwards changed their minds. 6. They condemned him to death <sup>1</sup>because he was disobedient. 7. Clearchus took the ten thousand darics which Cyrus gave him and collected an army. 8. The Thracians were conquered in battle by this army. 9. Clearchus fought with the Lacedemonians against the Athenians until peace <sup>2</sup>was made. 10. He will continue to fight until Cyrus summons<sup>2</sup> him.

1. Use part. phrase. 2. Mode required?

CHAPTER VI. 6-9.

118. 1. All agree that good generals are prudent in the midst of dangers. 2. Those who knew Clearchus say that his temper was exceedingly harsh. 3. It was possible for Clearchus to live at ease and <sup>4</sup>in possession of wealth without danger. 4. But he chose to incur danger and to expend his money in<sup>1</sup> war. 5. <sup>2</sup>Although it was possible to spend money <sup>3</sup>in pleasure, he chose to endure the hardships of war. 6. All the soldiers know that they must obey Clearchus. 7. He always takes care that his army may have provisions. 8. The soldiers feared Clear-

thus, from his being rough in voice and violent in manner. 9. Clearchus himself sometimes repented, because in anger he had punished so severely. 10. He was as competent as any man to lead an army in the midst of dangers.

1. *For*. 2. See 112, n. 2. 3. *For pleasures*. 4. *Have money*.

#### CHAPTER VI. 10-14.

119. 1. The soldiers of Clearchus feared him more than (they did) the enemy. 2. They say Clearchus said<sup>1</sup> that his soldiers <sup>2</sup>must obey. 3. In the midst of danger they followed him, because they thought him a skilful commander. 4. No one followed him on account of friendship, because he was always harsh and stern. 5. <sup>3</sup>Whenever he led his men into battle, they obeyed him implicitly. 6. They say that the soldiers felt toward Clearchus like boys toward a teacher. 7. Some were constrained by want to follow him. 8. Some were orderly, because they feared punishment from him. 9. Whenever his soldiers fought, they were fearless <sup>4</sup>in the face of the enemy. 10. <sup>5</sup>Whenever soldiers are in the midst of dangers, they are willing to obey a skilful commander.

1. What tense is required? 2. Use *πειρώτο*. 3. Cf. first sentence of Sec. 12. 4. *πρό*. 5. See 96, n. 5.

#### CHAPTER VI. 15-20.

120. 1. Clearchus could<sup>1</sup> rule, but was not very willing to be ruled. 2. Proxenus employed<sup>2</sup> Gorgias as teacher, in order that he might become capable <sup>3</sup>of great

achievements. 3. Xenophon says that Proxenus in his very boyhood desired to win a great name. 4. Although desiring great power and great wealth, he was clearly just and honorable. 5. He thought he was capable of ruling, because he had been a pupil<sup>4</sup> of Gorgias. 6. His soldiers had no respect for him and did not fear to disobey. 7. They did not hate him, but they thought he was easy to impose upon. 8. If any one did well, he praised him. 9. Clearchus punishes wrong-doers, Proxenus thinks it sufficient not to praise them. 10. <sup>5</sup>How old was Proxenus when he died?

1. *Was able to.* 2. *χρῆσθαι.* 3. *To do great [deeds].* 4. *συνγυγνέσθαι, to be a pupil of.* 5. *Of how many years.*

#### CHAPTER VI. 21-25.

121. 1. They say that Menon desired to gain great wealth. 2. Menon wished to do wrong and not pay the penalty. 3. He tried to accomplish whatever he desired by means of lying and deception. 4. He plotted against his own friends whenever he thought they were not on their guard. 5. In his conversation he was always deriding his friends. 6. He thought that those who practised truthfulness were unmanly. 7. <sup>1</sup>It was evident that he feared perjurers, on the ground that they were well armed. 8. Good and honorable men he treated as unmanly. 9. As many as he perceived practising truthfulness <sup>2</sup>he derided. 10. He jeers at truth and sincerity and practises perjury and falsehood.

1. Use personal construction. 2. *These he derided.* G. 1030; H. 996 b.

## CHAPTER VI. 26-29.

**122.** 1. He joined<sup>1</sup> with his soldiers in wrong-doing, and thus made them obedient. 2. The soldiers know that he is able and willing to do them harm. 3. If any one is truthful and just, he considers him a fool.<sup>2</sup> 4. Why was Menon not put to death with his colleagues in command? 5. Menon, the Thessalian, slandered his friends and feared his enemies. 6. Agias and Socrates are<sup>3</sup> both good and honorable men. 7. Menon was not beheaded with his colleagues in command, but was tortured for a year. 8. Menon showed that he did not take pride in truth and justice, but in slander<sup>4</sup> and lying.<sup>4</sup> 9. Cyrus himself was beheaded after he had been killed in battle. 10. The soldiers did not love Clearchus and Menon, for the one was harsh and stern, and the other unprincipled.

1. Expressed by *σύν* in comp. 2. *ἀναίδεως*. 3. Use dual.  
4. Use infin.

## FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION.

## EXERCISES 83-86.

**123.** 1. In the previous book I have shown how Cyrus collected an army, marched against the king, and was killed in battle. At daybreak on the following day the Greeks learned from Glus and Procles that Cyrus<sup>1</sup> was dead, and that Ariæus intended<sup>1</sup> to go back to Ionia.

2. The Greeks sent Cheirisophus and Menon to Ariæus<sup>2</sup> to announce to him that they had won a complete victory and would make him king. After the messengers<sup>3</sup> had

gone, the soldiers killed some<sup>4</sup> of the oxen and asses, and cooked the meat, using the enemy's shields and arrows (for) fuel.<sup>5</sup>

3. After this the king sent heralds to them to command them to surrender their arms, <sup>6</sup>on the ground that he had won the victory. While Clearchus was inspecting the sacrifices, Proxenus replied to the messengers as follows: "If the king is master, let him come and take our arms; or let him tell us what he will <sup>7</sup>give us in return, if he asks for them as gifts."

4. Phalinus said in reply that the king had slain Cyrus and that the Greeks were now in his power. He said <sup>8</sup>they were foolish if they thought they could conquer the king. Some were still unwilling to surrender their arms, but some <sup>9</sup>began to lose courage.

1. See 84, n. 4. 2. See 83, n. 7. 3. Imperf., as *αρχομαι* is perf. in meaning. 4. May be expressed or omitted. 5. See 84, n. 9. 6. *ὡς* with participle. B. 656, 3; G. 1574; Gl. 593 c; H. 978. 7. See 85, n. 7. 8. *ἀντιδιδοῖναι*. 9. Change to the direct form to determine the class to which this sentence belongs. 10. Imperf.

#### EXERCISES 87-90.

124. 1. When Clearchus returned, he said he <sup>1</sup>was glad to see Phalinus, and he <sup>2</sup>asked his advice, since he was a Greek, as to what they ought to do; for he thought that Phalinus would advise them not to surrender their arms. This,<sup>3</sup> however, Phalinus did not do.

2. After the Greeks had <sup>4</sup>refused to surrender their arms, Phalinus said: "If you remain here, you will have peace; but if you advance or retreat, war." "This seems best to me also," replied Clearchus, but he did not indicate whether<sup>5</sup> he should remain or<sup>6</sup> not.



3. After this the messengers returned from Ariæus, and urged the Greeks to go back to Ionia with him on the following day; and at sunset Clearchus said to the generals: "Since we cannot cross the river Tigris and go to the king, and cannot remain here without provisions, we must go at once to Cyrus's friends; and for this the omens are favorable."

4. Henceforth the Greeks obeyed Clearchus as their leader,<sup>6</sup> because the other generals were more inexperienced. Some of the cavalry and infantry deserted to the king, but Clearchus came to Ariæus with the rest at about midnight; and the Greek generals and the Persian nobles took an oath not<sup>7</sup> to betray each other and<sup>7</sup> to be allies.

1. See 87, n. 2. 2. συμβουλευέσθαι. 3. Which demonstrative refers back? 4. *Said they would not.* 5. See 88, n. 6. 6. See 84, n. 9. 7. μήτε . . . τε.

#### EXERCISES 91-94.

125. 1. Clearchus then asked Ariæus whether they should go back the way<sup>1</sup> they came. He replied that it would be better to go by a longer route, since there were no provisions in the country through which they had come. He wished them to make the first marches as long as possible, so that the king might not overtake them.

2. On the next day, early in the afternoon, they came near the enemy's camp. But Clearchus did not wish to fight a battle on that day, for the soldiers were weary and without provisions. They marched straight on, however, because they did not wish to appear to flee.

3. In the night the Greeks make much noise, <sup>2</sup>so that the enemy, when they hear it, are frightened and flee. On the next night the Greeks also suffer a panic; but Clearchus, through his herald Tolmides, proclaims silence and shows them that their fear is groundless.

4. On the following day heralds arrived from the king <sup>3</sup>to propose a truce. But Clearchus was inspecting his army and did not receive the messengers until <sup>4</sup>he was at leisure. Then he told them that, if the king wished to make a truce, he must first furnish provisions.

1. See 91, n. 2. 2. See 93, n. 1. 3. *περὶ σπονδῶν*. 4. See 94, n. 1.

#### EXERCISES 95-98.

126. 1. After the messengers had returned again from the king, and announced that he would furnish provisions, if a treaty should be made, Clearchus consulted with the other generals and decided to make the treaty. After some time he announced this (decision) to the messengers.

2. <sup>1</sup>On the march they came upon canals, over which it was necessary to build bridges. Clearchus pushed forward this work <sup>2</sup>with all speed, beating those who loitered, and taking hold himself, for he thought the king was trying to hinder the Greeks <sup>3</sup>from marching rapidly.

3. They found, in the villages to which the messengers led them, grain, palm-wine, and dates, of which the finest <sup>4</sup>were as clear as amber. While they were still here, Tissaphernes came with a message from the king.

4. Tissaphernes said that, if he could lead the Greeks home safe, he should consider it <sup>5</sup>a piece of good fortune. "I have already asked the king to permit me to do this,"

said he, "and he says he will think of it. But first he wishes to know why you joined the expedition against him."

1. *Marching.* 2. *As he was able the most rapidly.* 3. See 96, n. 4. 4. *Did not differ as to appearance from.* 5. Translate by *repro*, if at all.

#### EXERCISES 99-102.

127. 1. To this Clearchus replied that the Greeks did not know at first that Cyrus was marching against the king; but, after he had gotten into danger, they were ashamed to desert him. Now, however, he said, they do not wish to contend any longer with the king, but to go home. Thereupon Tissaphernes rode off to the king.

2. After two days Tissaphernes returned. He 'gave his oath 'that he would furnish provisions and lead them home without treachery; and the Greeks swore that they would not do injury to the country (while) marching through. After they had given each other these pledges, Tissaphernes went off again to the king.

3. While Ariæus and the Greeks were waiting for Tissaphernes, 'feelings of distrust arose on the part of the Greeks<sup>3</sup>; for Ariæus was receiving pledges from the king, and he and his men paid less attention to the Greeks. The Greeks, therefore, thought that the king had craftily induced them to remain because he wished to destroy them, and they expressed<sup>4</sup> this opinion<sup>5</sup> to their commanders.

4. But Clearchus was unwilling to withdraw, and said: "If we act 'in violation of the truce, we shall have neither provisions, nor guides, nor friends. And if the king is hostile, we shall not be able to cross the Euphrates; and we can not conquer the barbarians in battle, because we

have no cavalry. I do not think, however, that the king will fight us, after giving us his oath; for he could have destroyed us easily without<sup>s</sup> committing perjury."

1. See 100, n. 2. 2. ὑποψία. 3. B. 377; G. 1165; Gl. 523; H. 786. 4. ἀποδεικνύει. 5. γνῶμη. 6. παρὰ. 7. Swore. 8. Not.

### EXERCISES 103-106.

128. 1. When Tissaphernes returned from the king, he acted as guide for Ariæus and the Greeks. But the Greeks and barbarians looked upon each other with suspicion, and the Greeks always encamped by themselves. Sometimes when the soldiers of the two armies <sup>1</sup>happened to meet, they <sup>2</sup>came to blows. In this manner they marched to the Median wall.

2. After two days they arrived at the river Tigris, and the barbarians crossed over, but Clearchus encamped near the city of Sittace. After supper a man, who said that Ariæus sent him, came and told Proxenus that the barbarians intended to attack the Greeks in the night.

3. And this man said that Ariæus bade them send a guard to the bridge, in order that Tissaphernes might not destroy it in the night. At first the Greeks were frightened, but <sup>3</sup>upon reflection they perceived that the report<sup>4</sup> was inconsistent, for the destruction<sup>5</sup> of the bridge would harm the barbarians more than (it would) themselves.

4. When the Greeks learned that the country between the river and the canal was large and fertile, they were no longer frightened, for they perceived that the barbarians did not wish them to destroy the bridge and remain on this fertile island. On the following day they crossed the river <sup>6</sup>without hindrance.

1. *Fell in with each other.* 2. See 108, n. 2. 3. *Having reflected.* 4. λόγος. 5. τὸ λῴσαι. 6. *No one hindering.*

### EXERCISES 107-110.

129. 1. Near Opis, which is on the river Phrycus, the Greeks met the king's illegitimate brother, who <sup>1</sup>was in command of a large army; and he was astounded when he beheld the Greeks marching by. While marching through Media, the Greeks plundered the villages of Parysatis, and the barbarians from Cænæ brought them provisions across<sup>2</sup> the river on rafts.

2. While they were encamped at the river Zapatas, Clearchus had an interview with Tissaphernes for the purpose of putting an end to the <sup>3</sup>feelings of distrust which had arisen, for he feared that war might result therefrom.

3. Clearchus first spoke of the oaths which they had taken in the name of the gods, and said he would not count the man happy who was conscious <sup>4</sup>that he had violated them. He said the Greeks would be insane, if they should kill Tissaphernes, for he was their greatest blessing.

4. "For you now have," he said, "Cyrus's army and domain, and the king's troops are in alliance with you. You are able to benefit, then, whomsoever you please, and I wish to be on friendly terms with you. And the army which I command would serve you out of gratitude, and not for pay only." He then asked Tissaphernes who had persuaded him that the Greeks were plotting against him.

1. *Led.* 2. *did.* 3. See 108, n. 1. 4. See 109, n. 4.

**EXERCISES 111-114.**

130. 1. Tissaphernes said <sup>1</sup>in reply that the Greeks did not rightly distrust either the king or himself; for if they wished to destroy the Greeks, they could easily do so, (by) seizing the mountains beforehand and guarding the rivers, or (by) burning the crops <sup>2</sup>so as to array famine against them.

2. He asserted that perjury was (characteristic) of men in hard straits, but that he had many ways of destroying the Greeks. He would be foolish, therefore, if he should perjure himself and violate the truce. Besides, he knew that the Greeks would be very useful to him, and he wished them to be his friends.

3. Tissaphernes wished all the generals and captains to come to him, and promised to designate <sup>3</sup>those who had reported to him that Clearchus was plotting against him. Since Clearchus wished <sup>3</sup>the slanderers to be punished, he urged the rest to go with him. Some of the soldiers, however, did not trust Tissaphernes.

4. Nevertheless, five generals and twenty captains went with Clearchus. And at the same signal the barbarians arrested the generals, whom Tissaphernes had invited in, and killed the captains, who remained at the entrance. When the Greeks learned of this from Nicarchus, they were terrified because they thought the barbarians would immediately attack them. And the whole Greek army was now convinced that Tissaphernes, in spite of his assertion that he was a god-fearing<sup>4</sup> and honorable man, was the basest and most dangerous of foes.

1. Use aor. participle. G. 1290; H. 856 b. 2. *ὥστε*. 3. Substantive participle. What tense? 4. *θεοσεβής*.

## EXERCISES 115-118.

**131.** 1. The enemy, however, did not attack them; but Ariæus came with certain others and reported from the king that Clearchus had been put to death because he had committed perjury, and that the king demanded of the Greeks their arms, 'on the ground that they belonged to him.

2. Cleanor told Ariæus that he was the basest of men, because he had betrayed the very men to whom he had given his oath, and that Tissaphernes was most godless and unprincipled; and Xenophon urged Ariæus to send back Proxenus and Menon, since they had not committed perjury, and were friendly to both (parties). But Ariæus rode off without saying what he would do.

3. Of the generals who were beheaded by the Persians, Clearchus was best qualified for war and exceedingly fond of it. For he fought with the Spartans against the Athenians until the war ended, and then he went to the Chersonese to wage war against the Thracians, who were plundering the Greeks. The ephors sent for him while on the way, but he was unwilling to go back, and they condemned him to death for his disobedience. But Cyrus gave him money, and with this he collected an army and waged war against the Thracians until Cyrus summoned him.

4. Clearchus was so<sup>1</sup> fond of war and danger that<sup>2</sup> he chose to use up his money in war rather than live at peace. He was exceedingly prudent in the midst of dangers. But his disposition was harsh and stern, and he often <sup>3</sup>got angry. He impressed upon his soldiers <sup>4</sup>the duty of obedience by punishing them with great severity.

1. *As being of himself.* 2. οὐτως . . . ὥστε. 3. ὑπακούειν.  
4. *That they must obey.*

## EXERCISES 119-122.

132. 1. He wished his soldiers to fear him more than (they did) the enemy. Therefore many forsook him, and no one followed him on account of affection and good-will. But in battle all obeyed him implicitly,<sup>1</sup> because they knew that he was qualified to command.

2. Proxenus, even in his boyhood, desired wealth and influence, if he could gain them by just and honorable means. But soldiers did not obey him as (they did) Clearchus; for although he commended those who did well, he did not punish the disobedient, and he manifestly stood more in awe of them than they<sup>2</sup> of him. Hence the unprincipled thought <sup>3</sup>it easy to impose upon him.

3. Menon was exceedingly desirous of wealth, and he practised perjury and falsehood in order to gain his ends. His enemies he feared <sup>4</sup>because he thought they were on their guard and well armed; but his friends he plotted against and plundered.

4. He ridiculed and deceived his friends, and those who were truthful and just he considered fools. He made his soldiers obedient by joining them in wrongdoing. He was not beheaded with his colleagues in command, but the king tortured him for a year and then put him to death. Agias and Socrates were, both of them, brave in war and faithful to their friends.

1. σφόδρα. 2. ἐκείνοι. 3. *Him easy to impose upon.* 4. What adjunct of the participle emphasizes the idea of cause? B. 656, 1; G. 1575; Gl. 598 a; H. 977.





## PART II.

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### EXERCISES FOR DRILL IN SYNTAX.

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#### I.

#### THE ARTICLE, DEMONSTRATIVES, AND SUBJECT AND PREDICATE NOMINATIVE.

##### The Article:

B. 443 ff. ; G. 941 ff. ; Gl. 549 ff. ; H. 653 ff.

##### Demonstratives:

B. 480 ff. ; G. 1004 f. ; Gl. 553 ; H. 695 f.

##### Subject and Predicate Nominative:

B. 325 f. ; G. 1043 ; Gl. 502 f. ; H. 706.

As a rule the English definite article is to be translated by the Greek definite article. Of the other uses of the Greek article, the most important are the following:

1. Often with proper names if previously mentioned or well known.

2. In a generic sense, and with abstract nouns: *ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν, man is mortal*; *ἡ ἀλήθεια, truth*.

3. Regularly, when there is no ambiguity as to its reference, as an unemphatic possessive: *ἐβούλετο τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀποκτείνειν, he wished to kill his brother*.

4. With the particles μέν and δέ as a pronoun: οἱ μὲν κατὰ θάλατταν ἐκομίζοντο, οἱ δὲ κατὰ γῆν ἐπορεύοντο, *some were transported by sea, others travelled by land.*

Also when no μέν precedes, the article is used with δέ to indicate a change of subject: Κύρος αὐτὸν μετεπέμπετο, ὃ δὲ οὐκ ἤθελεν ἵνα, *Cyrus kept sending for him, but he would not go.*

5. When a demonstrative is attributive to a noun, the noun takes the article, and the demonstrative is in the predicate position: αὕτη ἡ ἀγορά, *this market-place.*

When an infinitive has the same subject as the principal verb, its predicate noun or adjective is in the nominative: δοκεῖς μοι ἀνθρώπος ἀγαθὸς εἶναι, *you seem to me to be a good man.*

1. This Mandane was Astyages's daughter. 2. Cyrus was said by the barbarians to be very<sup>1</sup> beautiful. 3. This (man) is an actor. 4. This woman was very beautiful. 5. Some did not come, others <sup>2</sup>came and did nothing. 6. These mercenaries came to Cyrus, and he led (them) against the king. 7. I prefer to be free rather than to be a slave. 8. This beautiful woman is the queen. 9. He does not think <sup>3</sup>he is a bad ruler of the state. 10. Some he persuaded, but others wished to go home. 11. These horses are tractable, but those are not. 12. And then he made this statement. 13. The following is a proof of this. 14. These are (the men) whom I saw in Athens. 15. This guide I will follow, but that one I distrust. 16. The Athenians captured the one city, but the other they were not able to take.

1. *Most.* 2. *Having come did.* 3. *To be.*

## II.

## PRONOUNS.

**Personal:**

B. 466 f. ; G. 985 f. ; Gl. 557 ; H. 677.

**Possessive:**

B. 476 f. ; G. 998 ff. ; Gl. 204 ; H. 689.

**Interrogative:**

B. 489 f. ; G. 1011 f. ; Gl. 217 ; H. 700.

**Indefinite:**

B. 491 ; G. 1015 ; Gl. 217 ; H. 701.

With possessives the article is used, unless they are indefinite in force or predicate in construction:  $\delta \epsilon \mu \delta \varsigma \pi \alpha \tau \acute{\epsilon} \rho$ , *my father*.

Genitives of personal pronouns are often used instead of possessives. In the third person this is always the case in Attic Greek. These genitives take the predicate position:  $\eta \mu \acute{\eta} \tau \eta \rho \alpha \upsilon \tau \omicron \upsilon$ , *his mother*.

Pronominal subjects are sufficiently expressed by the personal endings of the verb, unless they are emphatic, in which case the proper pronoun should be used.

1. Some of us must ride against them. 2. These are my friends. 3. 'My father sent me to my brother. 4. His father came to this country. 5. Your eyes are more beautiful than mine.' 6. What is your name? 7. What sort of (men) do you call rich? 8. Who, then, is your teacher? 9. But who are you? 10. Since *you* do not choose to obey me, *I* will follow you. 11. Do you know any unwritten laws? 12. If you are a brother <sup>3</sup>of mine, you will fight. 13. The Cilicians cut down some

of Menon's soldiers. 14. What do you intend to do? 15. Why did the Greeks march against the king? 16. Whom shall we choose as commander? 17. Philocrates is your companion, not mine.

1. *Me the father sent.* 2. Genitive after comparative. 3. Indefinite possessive. 4. Predicate accusative.

### III.

#### PRONOUNS (CONTINUED).

##### Reflexives:

B. 469 ff. ; G. 993 ; Gl. 203 ; H. 683 ff.

##### Uses of αὐτός:

B. 475 ; G. 989 ; Gl. 199 ; H. 678 ff.

Unlike the personal pronouns, the genitive of a reflexive when it denotes possession takes the attributive position.

The three uses of αὐτός are:

1. With the article it means *the same*: ὁ αὐτὸς ἵππος, *the same horse*.

2. In the nominative and sometimes in other cases it emphasizes the word with which it agrees and takes the predicate position: ὁ ἀνὴρ αὐτός, *the man himself*.

3. In the oblique cases it is in Attic Greek the regular personal pronoun of the third person. When a pronoun of the third person is required in the nominative for emphasis, one of the demonstratives is used.

1. He sent for his own daughter and her son. 2. Concerning these (matters) I, like<sup>1</sup> you, always say the same (things). 3. Round about the temple itself a grove of

trees was planted. 4. <sup>2</sup>He who knows not his own power is ignorant of himself. 5. You yourselves do what you do not permit us children to do. 6. He made an expedition <sup>3</sup>in person against the Pisidians. 7. Be brave yourselves, and you will encourage your men. 8. These bills contain the very<sup>4</sup> same words that my friend has written. 9. I have often been compelled to speak about myself. 10. In our own country this same calamity occurred. 11. Does he know himself who<sup>5</sup> knows only his own name? 12. The state deemed all these worthy of the same honor.

1. *Just as*. 2. *ὁ μὴ εἰδώς*. 3. *Himself*. 4. Expressed by *περ* appended to the relative. 5. *Whoever*.

## IV.

## PREPOSITIONS.

## References :

B. 399 ff.; G. 1201 ff.; GL. 597 f.; H. 789 ff.

Endeavor to fix the primary meaning of each preposition firmly in mind, and note how the secondary significations are derived therefrom.

Observe how the case used with a preposition helps to determine the meaning of the phrase: *παρ' αὐτοῦ*, *from him*; *παρ' αὐτῷ*, *with him*; *παρ' αὐτόν*, *to him*.

1. The ambassadors from Philip came and lodged with you. 2. And besides<sup>1</sup> they learn to shoot the bow. 3. Then<sup>2</sup> the contest was in Cyrus's behalf, now<sup>3</sup> it is in your own. 4. If you wish to go to Thessaly, I will go with you. 5. All laughed at the statement. 6. We see such things every<sup>3</sup> day. 7. He stood at the door. 8. The

Athenians sailed off to their camp. 9. The indictment against him was somewhat<sup>4</sup> as follows. 10. The discussion was about names. 11. On account of youthfulness he does not yet go to the market-place. 12. From this you will know who<sup>5</sup> the traitor was. 13. What happened directly after this? 14. He brought great resources under<sup>6</sup> his own control. 15. They<sup>7</sup> are now called flatterers instead of friends. 16. Our contest was against Philip himself. 17. He was driven out of Eubœa by us. 18. They have sworn to<sup>8</sup> give their verdict in accordance with the laws. 19. On account of private enmity he brought a groundless charge against me. 20. I have followed this business from the beginning.

1. In addition to these (things). 2. Use *μήν* and *δέ* with the contrasted adverbs. 3. *καθ' ἐκδορήν*. 4. Use indefinite pronoun. 5. *τις*, or *ὅστις*. 6. *Himself*. 7. *ἀκότω* may be used instead of the passive of *καλέω*. 8. *Vote*. Fut. infinitive.

## V.

## PREPOSITIONS (CONTINUED).

1. On<sup>1</sup> the same (subject) I said many other things besides. 2. They chose to contend<sup>2</sup> with us rather than against us. 3. On these (grounds) commendation<sup>3</sup> came to you from all. 4. In return for these (services) I was crowned by the Athenians. 5. The battle took place far<sup>4</sup> from the city on the Bœotian boundary.<sup>5</sup> 6. They were fleeing from the market-place. 7. He shouted in the assembly, "You are bringing war into Attica." 8. The island lies<sup>6</sup> off the coast of Megara. 9. They marched through much snow. 10. On account of a storm they

were not able to rescue<sup>7</sup> the (men) from the sea. 11. The Athenians<sup>8</sup> were posted opposite the Spartans. 12. His army was scattered over the plain. 13. They went on board the ships. 14. This road bears towards Athens. 15. A message comes to them from Tegea from their friends. 16. They sent the ships around the Peloponnese. 17. The Athenians fought near the city itself. 18. They went away under the trees. 19. The village is<sup>9</sup> at the foot of the mountain. 20. My friend arrived before dinner. 21. You are acting contrary to law.

1. *els.* 2. *Make the contest.* 3. *Praises.* 4. *μακρὰν.* 5. *Boundaries.* 6. *Before.* 7. *Take up.* 8. *Pluperfect.* 9. *Under.*

## VI.

### THE ACCUSATIVE.

#### References :

B. 328 ff. ; G. 1046 ff. ; Gl. 529 ff. ; H. 710 ff.

The accusatives of the direct object, of specification, of extent of time and space, and the adverbial accusative, give rise to no special difficulties.

Of the verbs that take two accusatives :

1. Some take an outer (personal) object and an inner (cognate) object : *ἤτησαν αὐτὸν πλοῖα*, *they asked him for boats.* 2. Others take an object and a predicate accusative : *εἰλοντο αὐτὸν στρατηγόν*, *they elected him general.*

In the passive, verbs of the first class retain the inner object, and the outer object of the active becomes the subject of the passive verb : *ῥωτήθη τὴν γνώμην*, *he was asked his opinion.*

In the same way with verbs of the second class, the



object of the active becomes the subject of the passive verb, but the predicate accusative is changed to a predicate nominative: *ἡρέθη στρατηγός*, *he was elected general*.

1. They teach their children self-control. 2. This (man) has made himself master of all the Medes. 3. Your (personal) enemies have done you many wrongs. 4. My friends call me Happiness. 5. 'He never exacted a fee from any one. 6. These ambassadors sat down in Macedonia three whole months. 7. He asked Cyrus for money. 8. He marched through Cappadocia (by) the quickest route. 9. The river is a plethrum<sup>2</sup> in width. 10. (For) five days the soldiers kept demanding their pay. 11. The Thracians wished to rob the Greeks of their land. 12. We will not conceal our property from Cyrus. 13. He divided his army (into) twelve parts. 14. Why am I deprived of this honor? 15. I was taught music by my father.

1. (*From*) *no one did he ever exact.* 2. *Of a plethrum.*

## VII.

### THE DATIVE.

#### References :

B. 373 ff. ; G. 1157 ff. ; Gl. 519 ff. ; H. 762 ff.

Besides the dative proper (the 'to' or 'for' case) which includes the dative of the possessor, of the agent, and of interest, the dative expresses the time at which, and various other adverbial relations, such as cause, instrument, manner, accompaniment, and degree of difference.

Especially to be noted are the many verbs that are intransitive in Greek and followed by the dative (such as

verbs meaning *obey, please, help, trust, resemble*, etc.) although their English equivalents are transitive and take a direct object.

1. They teach them to obey their rulers. 2. On the next day he came to my house. 3. (In) this way he destroyed my father. 4. <sup>2</sup>We decided to offer him two talents. 5. Not many days later the admiral came. 6. He sailed in at daybreak with fourteen ships. 7. Nevertheless I am grateful to you because you introduced me to him. 8. He soon came to equal<sup>3</sup> his companions in horsemanship. 9. How, then, will you treat this man? 10. Now I am like a master, but then I was clearly a slave. 11. There are many mountains which we <sup>4</sup>must cross. 12. Cyrus was delighted with this wine. 13. No one followed him on account of friendship. 14. The soldiers pelted their own commander with stones.

1. What case may be used instead of the dative? 2. *It seemed best to us.* 3. *Equality with.* 4. Use *δεῖ* with infinitive, or verbal in *-τέος*.

## VIII.

### THE GENITIVE.

#### References:

B. 347 ff.; G. 1083 ff.; Gl. 505 ff.; H. 727 ff.

The Greek genitive combines with the true genitive several ablative uses; for example, it is the regular construction to express source, separation, want, and comparison.

The genitive with nouns expresses a great variety of relations, but its meaning is generally clear. The so-called objective genitive is most apt to puzzle the beginner. It is usually translated by some other preposition

than 'of': ἐπιθυμία τῆς σοφίας, *desire for wisdom*; εὖνοια τοῦ δήμου, *good-will toward the people*.

The genitive is used with many verbs, and with adjectives akin to them in meaning. With most of these verbs the genitive has a partitive force; for example, those of *eating, drinking, touching, sharing, beginning, perceiving, caring for*, and many others. Verbs that regularly govern the accusative take the genitive when the object is affected only in part. The genitive of time, too, is partitive.

With verbs of emotion the genitive expresses the cause of the emotion, and with such legal terms as *accuse, convict, acquit*, the name of the crime is in the genitive.

So many verbs whose English equivalents are transitive take the genitive that much reading and study are required to make them familiar.

1. He begged her to leave Cyrus behind. 2. No one of the Persians is<sup>1</sup> excluded from offices and honors. 3. We shall contend with the king for the sovereignty. 4. Many times a<sup>2</sup> month the king goes out<sup>3</sup> to hunt. 5. Cyrus is said to have been<sup>4</sup> the son of Cambyses. 6. He thinks<sup>5</sup> he excels his companions in wisdom. 7. Socrates never exacted a fee from any one for his instruction.<sup>6</sup> 8. To govern a state is the greatest of all tasks. 9. They seized Orontas by the girdle. 10. I shall prosecute you for cowardice. 11. The just avoid the unjust. 12. I myself never yet heard Socrates. 13. They got horses and ran away in the night. 14. We are much braver than they. 15. Out of forethought for my friends, I told what I heard from Euphiletus.

1. *Has been.* 2. *The.* 3. *On a hunt.* 4. *Born.* 5. *To excel.* 6. *Society.* 7. τὸ προσεσθαι.

## IX.

## DATIVE AND GENITIVE (CONTINUED).

1. I envy you your riches. 2. Socrates seems to me to be worthy of honor (at the hands of) the state. 3. We arrived three days earlier than the queen. 4. They have come to this (pitch) of audacity. 5. We crossed the river on skins. 6. I will share my riches with my friends. 7. On that day Cyrus was not present, but on the next he came. 8. Many of these have not <sup>1</sup>wherewith to buy. 9. These Persians conversed with the Greeks through an interpreter. 10. The city was full of tumult. 11. After the battle Tissaphernes acted as guide for the Greeks. 12. They judged you to be better than Philip. 13. This plain <sup>2</sup>belongs to the king. 14. It is not difficult for me to begin the accusation. 15. We have no money, but the enemy have <sup>3</sup>an abundance.

1. (*That*) *with which they will buy.* 2. *Is of.* 3. (*It*) *abundant.*

## X.

## THE INFINITIVE NOT IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

## References :

B. 635 ff. ; G. 1516 ff. ; Gl. 562 ff. ; H. 938 ff.

The infinitive is a verbal noun, and is regularly used as subject, or direct or indirect object, of verbs. It is often dependent upon adjectives or adverbs, especially such as express *ability*, *fitness*, and their opposites. When the article is used with the infinitive, its substantive character is emphasized, so that it is often used with prepositions, and may be used in any construction that its meaning makes possible.

The subject of the infinitive, when the same as that of principal verb, is omitted, but all words that modify the subject as appositives or predicates are nominative. The subject of the infinitive, when different from that of the principal verb, is in the accusative, and all words that modify it are likewise accusative.

The negative with the infinitive is *μή*.

1. They learn to shoot the bow and hurl the javelin.
2. Unwillingness<sup>1</sup> to do wrong is a sufficient proof of righteousness.
3. <sup>2</sup>In Persia it was very rare even to see a horse.
4. He <sup>3</sup>thought life<sup>4</sup> of more importance than <sup>5</sup>a noble death.
5. They ordered the Athenians to go to the market-place.
6. And so it was just to judge Socrates too.
7. There are not a few such (things) to see every day.
8. You made the saving of the island a glorious (achievement).
9. How <sup>6</sup>does he not deserve to die many times?
10. You conquered by giving your minds<sup>7</sup> to the business.
11. For young (people) silence is better than speech.
12. You are the sharpest of all to understand <sup>8</sup>what has been said.
13. For it is great nonsense to fear death.

1. *The not to be willing.* 2. *Among Persians.* 3. *To think of more importance, ποιῆσαι περὶ πλείονος.* 4. *To live.* 5. *To die nobly.* 6. *Is he not just.* 7. *Mind.* 8. *τὰ βηθέντα.*

## XI.

### DIRECT QUESTIONS.

#### References:

B. 570 ff.; G. 1600 ff.; Gl. 488, 668; H. 1015, 1017.

The difference between *ὅ* questions and *μή* questions is to be noted: *ὅ* *πρὸ ἔτι ἔστιν*; *is it not still early?*

ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀρχιτέκτων βούλει γενέσθαι; *but you do not wish to be an architect, do you?*

The interrogative particle *ἄρα* is often used to introduce questions. Like the Latin *-ne*, it implies nothing as to the answer expected, and has no English equivalent. It is often combined with *οὐ* or *μή*.

1. Do you know that you are (the) richest of men?
2. <sup>1</sup>What do we care for the opinion of the masses?
3. Do you hear this, (my) son? 4. Did you lead my father off (to prison) or not? 5. Is it then customary to honor parents everywhere? 6. You are not laughing at me? 7. Do you really<sup>2</sup> give me all <sup>3</sup>this meat? 8. How do masters treat such servants? 9. Have you ever been to Delphi? 10. Which of the two young men is fit to rule? 11. In (to) which of these two classes would<sup>4</sup> you justly place<sup>4</sup> yourself? 12. Does this not seem to you to be praiseworthy? 13. (My) friend, you are not well, are you?

1. (*In*) *what is it a care to us (about).* 2. *kal.* 3. *These meats.*
4. Potential optative.

## XII.

### SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.

#### Relative Clauses with Definite Antecedent:

B. 618 f.; G. 1426 f.; Gl. 615; H. 908 ff.

When the antecedent is in either the genitive or the dative, and the relative is the direct object of the verb in its clause, the relative, instead of being accusative, agrees with its antecedent in case. The relative is then said to be attracted to the case of the antecedent: *εἰποντο*

τῷ ἡγεμόνι ᾧ βασιλεὺς ἔδωκεν, *they followed the guide whom the king gave them*; ἐκ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν μαθήσεσθε ὧν εἰς Πελοπόννησον ἔπεμπεν, *you will learn this from the letters which he kept sending to the Peloponnesus*.

The antecedent is sometimes incorporated into the relative clause: οὐκ ἀπεκρύπτετο ἣν εἶχε γνώμην, *he did not conceal the opinion he held*.

The relative clause in Greek, like the relative clause in English, defines its antecedent; but the Greek relative clause may also express cause, result, or purpose. In the latter case its verb is future indicative.

1. He was compelled by his teacher to give an account of what he did. 2. He told my brother just<sup>1</sup> what I have told you. 3. We are eager to gratify (those) whom we love most. 4. He does not know what he wants. 5. He urged them to send an embassy <sup>2</sup>to say this. 6. Who is so mad <sup>3</sup>as not to wish to be your friend? 7. You <sup>4</sup>act strangely <sup>5</sup>since you give us nothing. 8. He praises him for what he both says and does. 9. We will inflict punishment upon the barbarians for what they have done to our soldiers. 10. This is my policy which *he* condemns.<sup>6</sup> 11. We are not permitted to buy from the market which the king furnishes.

1. Use *περ* with the relative. 2. Use relative clause. 3. *Whoever does not wish*. 4. *Do a strange (thing)*. 5. *Who*. 6. *Accuses*.

### XIII.

#### SUBORDINATE CLAUSES (CONTINUED).

**Final Clauses** with *ὅτι*, *ὥς*, or *ὅπως*:

B. 590; G. 1362; Gl. 636, 642; H. 881.

**μή** Clauses after Verbs of Fearing :

B. 594 ; G. 1378 ; Gl. 611 ; H. 887.

**ὅτι** Clauses after Verbs of Effort :

B. 593 ; G. 1372 ; Gl. 638 a ; H. 885.

The commonest final clauses are those with *ἵνα*, etc., but purpose is sometimes expressed by the infinitive, sometimes by a relative clause with the future indicative, and regularly, after a verb of motion, by the future participle.

In final clauses the negative is *μή*; in *μή* clauses after verbs of fearing it is *οὐ*.

1. Give me the game in order that I may distribute it among my companions. | 2. He is 'on his guard lest he may seem to learn something from somebody. | 3. He did this, in order that no one might report the number of the ships to the enemy. 4. I feared that he might do harm to me myself. | 5. Shall we not 'use every means, in order that we may not get<sup>s</sup> 'into his power? | 6. They ask for boats in order that they may sail away. 7. He always takes care that his army may have provisions. 8. I feared you were crazy. 9. 'It was evident to all that he was very much afraid his grandfather might die. 10. They did not prepare<sup>e</sup> to defend themselves. 11. They fled from the market-place each (one) 'in fear lest he might be arrested. 12. These (men) toil gladly in order that they may win friends.

1. *Guarding himself.* 2. *Go to everything.* 3. *Become.* 4. *ἐπ' αὐτῷ.* 5. Use personal construction. 6. Voice? 7. *Fearing.*



## XIV.

## SUBORDINATE CLAUSES (CONTINUED).

**Clauses with *ἕως*, *ἕστε*, *ἕχρι*, and *μέχρι* meaning *until*:**

B. 626; G. 1464 f.; Gl. 631; H. 921 ff.

***ἕστε* Clauses:**

B. 595; G. 1449 f.; Gl. 566, 639; H. 927, 953.

***πρίν* Clauses:**

B. 627; G. 1469 ff.; Gl. 568, 644; H. 924.

*ἕως*, *ἕστε*, etc., are used with the indicative to express a fact, but with *ἄν* and the subjunctive (*ἄν* is sometimes omitted) or, after a past tense, sometimes with the optative without *ἄν*, when the reference is to the future.

*ἕστε* is used with the infinitive to express the logical or natural result, which may or may not be actual, but with the indicative to emphasize the result as a fact.

*πρίν* after affirmative clauses is followed by the infinitive, but after negative clauses it has the construction of the *ἕως* clause given above.

1. The enemy completely surrounded the Greeks, so that they were disheartened. 2. The barbarians plundered the wagons before the Greeks returned to their camp. 3. We are not so<sup>1</sup> hostile to you as to be plotting against (you). 4. Full pay will be given to each man until he comes to Ionia. 5. The heralds waited until the general was at leisure. 6. They suffered so much that they longed for death. 7. The treaty will continue<sup>2</sup> until the messengers report to the king. 8. They knew the king's perfidy before Cleanor spoke. 9. We must

pursue the enemy until we overtake (them). 10. They are so cowardly that we do not wish to see them stationed in our ranks.<sup>8</sup> 11. The king kept sending ambassadors until he obtained a truce. 12. They made a hollow square of the hoplites<sup>4</sup> before<sup>5</sup> they began to march. 13. No one ever came to <sup>6</sup>such a pitch of shamelessness as to dare to do <sup>7</sup>such a thing. 14. They did not give hostages until the enemy had captured <sup>8</sup>one of their villages.

1. οὕτως is often correlative to *dare*. 2. *Be*. 3. *Rank*.  
 4. *Arms*. 5. *πρόθεν* or *πρότερον* is often used in the principal clause in anticipation of the *πρίν* to follow. 6. *So much*. 7. *Anything such*. 8. *A village of them*.

## XV.

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

**Present and Past Particular Conditions:**

B. 602; G. 1390; Gl. 647; H. 893.

**Conditions Contrary to Fact:**

B. 606; G. 1397; Gl. 649; H. 895.

In conditions *contrary to fact* the imperfect generally refers to present time, but it may express continued or repeated action in past time; the aorist refers to past time; the pluperfect which denotes action completed at the present, or, if the context makes it clear, in the past, is seldom used, the less exact aorist taking its place.

In the protasis the negative is always *μή*.

1. If you wish to go to Thessaly, I will go with you.
2. If we did not have the light, we should be like <sup>1</sup>blind

men. 3. If Clearchus committed perjury, he has perished justly. 4. If I had done this, I should not <sup>2</sup>deny it. 5. Naturally he would seem to be (a) bad (man); if he himself were doing anything mean. 6. If you think you see the enemy's cavalry, you are mistaken. 7. Cyrus knew how to return a favor, <sup>3</sup>if any man did. 8. You would not wonder, if you had heard Demosthenes speak. 9. If the enemy had come with a large force, they would have <sup>4</sup>done us great injury. 10. <sup>5</sup>Whatever provisions there were in the country, the army consumed (while) marching through. 11. If the king had conquered us, our arms would belong to him. 12. If you wish to be loved by friends, you must benefit your friends.

1. *The blind.* 2. *Be denying.* 3. *et τις καὶ ἄλλος.* 4. *Injured us greatly.* 5. *If there was anything of provisions.*

## XVI.

### CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (CONTINUED).

#### Future Conditions :

B. 603 ff. ; G. 1403, 1408 ; Gl. 650 f. ; H. 898, 900.

#### Present and Past General Conditions :

B. 609 f. ; G. 1393 ; Gl. 650, 651, 2 ; H. 894.

Future general conditions do not differ in construction from future particular conditions.

1. You would not be bearable if you should (ever) be prosperous. 2. If it is necessary, all the men remain about the public buildings. 3. If they wanted anything of the king, they urged Cyrus to get it done for them.<sup>1</sup>

4. If any one transgresses any of these (laws), they impose a penalty upon him. 5. <sup>2</sup>After nightfall if Astyages wanted anything, <sup>3</sup>Cyrus was the first to perceive it. 6. Would you take the king's money in exchange for your son? 7. If you will make me your friend, I will lead you to the pleasantest and easiest road. 8. If any tried to conceal their property from Cyrus, he took it away from them. 9. The king would not commend me, if I should drive away my benefactors. 10. If I obey the gods, I never repent. 11. If he does this, he will suffer some harm. 12. If any one sneezed, the Greeks thought 'it was an omen from God.

1. *σφαιλν*. 2. *ἐκ νυκτός*. 3. *Cyrus first (adj.) perceived*. 4. *This to be . . . of God*.

## XVII.

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (CONTINUED).

Review of the various kinds of conditions, with the addition of Conditional Relative Clauses:

B. 620 ff. ; G. 1428 ff. ; Gl. 616 ff. ; H. 912 ff.

1. I shall make my defence <sup>1</sup>as briefly as I can. 2. If they were speaking <sup>2</sup>the truth, it would be to my advantage. 3. The enemy will not declare war against us until they <sup>3</sup>complete their own preparations. 4. <sup>4</sup>In these provisions the Greeks had no share except by purchase. 5. Whenever Cyrus commanded, the nobles would leap into the mud. 6. As soon as you learn to ride horseback, you shall hunt the animals in the park. 7. If Ariæus had come hither, we should have seated him on the

throne. <sup>✓</sup>8. <sup>9</sup>The king's troops seize whatever food and drink there are in the camp. <sup>✓</sup>9. They kill all the Greeks they meet. 10. <sup>6</sup>He who voluntarily goes hungry might eat whenever he wished. 11. He blushed whenever he met his elders. 12. Do they give back to you what they take? <sup>✓</sup>13. <sup>7</sup>Those who conquer will use as big a measure as they each wish. 14. I could say the whole Iliad <sup>8</sup>from memory. 15. What would each of you have done? <sup>✓</sup>16. Our destruction is certain, if you will not tell this to the Athenians. 17. If I were <sup>9</sup>riding horseback, we should be on an equality.

1. *As I shall be able through the briefest (statements).* 2. *True (things).* 3. *Shall have prepared the (things) of themselves.* 4. *Of none of these provisions was there a share to the Greeks, if they did not buy.* 5. *οἱ σὺν βασιλεῖ.* 6. *ὁ ἐκὼν πεινῶν.* 7. *οἱ νικῶντες.* 8. *ἀπὸ στόματος.* 9. *Being carried on a horse.*

## XVIII.

## COMMANDS, EXHORTATIONS, AND WISHES.

## Commands:

B. 582 ff.; G. 1342 ff.; Gl. 484 f.; H. 873 f., 866, 2.

## Exhortations:

B. 585; G. 1344; Gl. 472; H. 866, 1.

## Wishes:

B. 586 ff.; G. 1507 ff.; Gl. 470, 476 f.; H. 870 f.

Negative commands or prohibitions are regularly expressed by the present imperative or the aorist subjunctive.

A wish that cannot be realized, like a condition con-

trary to fact, is expressed by the past tenses of the indicative. If the wish refers to the present, the imperfect is used; if to the past, the aorist. Such wishes are introduced by the particles εἴθε or εἰ γάρ. Another way to express such a wish is to use the required person and number of ὥφελον with the infinitive. The present infinitive refers to present time, and the aorist to past. With ὥφελον the introductory particles may or may not be used.

Wishes that refer to the future require the optative. In these wishes the introductory particles are sometimes used.

In commands, exhortations, and wishes the negative is μή.

1. Let us not leave this unconsidered. 2. Do as you wish. 3. Would that I had met you then. 4. Let no one suppose that I am sulky. 5. May the gods do to the king just what he wishes to do to us. 6. You summon your own friends, and let *them* speak. 7. Do not hesitate to answer whatever (questions) I ask. 8. If you heard anything of this affair, speak and save your father. 9. And Callias said, "Well,<sup>3</sup> let him enter." 10. Wait until I come. 11. Let us bear in mind what we shall do rather than what we shall suffer. 12. Be brave yourselves, and exhort the rest to be brave. 13. Would that the king had not conquered us. 14. Do not converse with men less than thirty years of age. 15. Would that I, (my) child, might die in your stead. 16. Do not enact any<sup>6</sup> law, but release those who have been arrested.

1. *Me to be.* 2. *αἶα.* 3. *ἀλλὰ.* 4. *(Men) younger than thirty years.* 5. *Instead of you.* 6. *μηδels.* 7. *οἱ συλληφθέντες.*

## XIX.

## SIMPLE SENTENCES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

## References:

B. 668 ff. ; G. 1475 ff., 1522 f. ; Gl. 657 ff. ; H. 928 ff.

Verbs of *thinking* take the infinitive. The negative is *οὐ*. The tense of direct discourse determines the tense of the infinitive in indirect. But the present infinitive may stand for the imperfect indicative, and the perfect infinitive for the pluperfect, since there are no imperfect and pluperfect infinitives.

Of the common verbs of *saying* *φημί* takes the infinitive, *εἶπον* a *ὅτι* or *ὥς* clause, and *λέγω*, in the active, usually takes a *ὅτι* or *ὥς* clause, but, in the passive, the infinitive.

In a *ὅτι* or *ὥς* clause, after a primary tense, the mode and tense of the direct form are retained; after a secondary tense, the mode may be changed to the optative, but there is no change of tense, except that occasionally the present and perfect optative stand for the imperfect and pluperfect indicative respectively; in the majority of cases, however, in order to avoid ambiguity, the imperfect and pluperfect are left unchanged.

Verbs of *knowing*, *perceiving*, *remembering*, etc., may take a *ὅτι* or *ὥς* clause, but they are generally used with the participle. The rule for the tenses of the participle is the same as that for the infinitive.

It is to be noted that no verb ever becomes subjunctive by changing from direct to indirect discourse.

To think out the direct form of the sentence before trying to translate is the surest safeguard against error.

1. This at least I thought I knew. 2. Have you not heard that Socrates was very wise? 3. She replied that she wished to gratify her father in every way. 4. We think we are much better than the barbarians. 5. I remember that he once had the following talk with Hippias. 6. I shall show that this man is an enemy. 7. He replied to this that he would think it over. 8. He knew at once that <sup>1</sup>these men were the perpetrators of the deed. 9. I learned that Euthydemus had collected many <sup>2</sup>poetical works. 10. It seems to me that the ship will come to-morrow. 11. They noticed that Mindarus was about to sail against them. 12. Do you think the gods know all things? 13. He thought no one would heed him. 14. He has agreed with me to share in the deed. 15. I remember his saying this about friends.

1. *The deed was of these men.* 2. *Writings of poets.*

## XX.

### INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

#### References :

B. 578 ff., 673 ; G. 1605, 1487 ; Gl. 661 ; H. 1016 f., 930.

In indirect questions the same interrogative pronouns and adverbs may be used as in the direct form, or the interrogative may be changed to the indefinite relative (*τίς* to *ὅστις*, *ποῖος* to *ὁποῖος*, *ποῦ* to *ὅπου*, etc.), but the simple relative is seldom used in an indirect question: *οὐκ οἶδα τίς ἐστίν* or *ὅστις ἐστίν*, *I do not know who he is*.

If the direct form has no interrogative word, or is introduced by *ἄρα*, the indirect question is introduced by *εἰ*, *whether*.



Double questions are introduced by *πότερον* or *εἰ . . . ἢ*, or by *εἴτε . . . εἴτε*.

1. Let us consider which (of the two classes) live more happily, <sup>1</sup>rulers or subjects. 2. He sat down perplexed<sup>2</sup> as to which of the (two) ways he should take.<sup>3</sup> 3. It is evident that 'you know at least what a democracy is. 4. <sup>4</sup>Cyrus's mother kept asking him whether he wished to remain or go home.<sup>6</sup> 5. They know best whether I am lying or speaking the truth. 6. He knocked at the door, and told the attendant to announce who he was. 7. Could you tell us what virtue is? 8. I asked him whether he <sup>7</sup>would accept a bribe. 9. Do you know, then, for what (reason) we need eyes? 10. Cyrus asked Orontas whether he (Cyrus) had done him any wrong. 11. They asked whither we were going. 12. The citizens agreed what they must do and what they must refrain from (doing).

1. *The ruling or the ruled.* 2. *ἀπορῶν.* 3. *Turn.* 4. *A democracy at least you know what it is.* 5. *The mother asked Cyrus.* 6. *Back.* 7. *Was willing to take money.*

## XXI.

### COMPLEX SENTENCES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

The aorist indicative in a dependent clause is seldom changed to the optative.

Secondary tenses of the indicative in conditions contrary to fact, whether in protasis or apodosis, are not changed to the optative.

When either the potential indicative or the potential optative is changed to the infinitive or participle, the *ἄν* of the direct form is never omitted.

1. I say in advance that <sup>1</sup>whichever of the two answers he gives, he will be refuted. 2. Agesilaus said that if he had done <sup>2</sup>any injury, <sup>3</sup>it was fair that he be punished. 3. They hoped that the Sikels, whom they had sent for, would meet them here. 4. For he thought this (fellow) would do anything, <sup>4</sup>if one should bribe <sup>5</sup>him. 5. Gladly would I learn from you what opinion you would have of me, if I had not fought, but had gone sailing off. 6. He said he would go to a conference, if he should receive hostages. 7. They tried to persuade them (by) saying that if they came with them, <sup>6</sup>they would easily conquer Zacynthus. 8. Cyrus promised the exiles not to rest until he had restored (them). 9. <sup>7</sup>Messages kept coming to them from Camarina, that if they came there, they (the inhabitants) would join them. 10. He announced beforehand that if he caught any one fleeing, he would treat him as an enemy. 11. Do you think I should have survived so many years if I <sup>8</sup>had taken part in public life? 12. He replied that it would be better to go by a longer route, since there were no provisions in the country through which they had come. 13. He said the Greeks would be insane if they should kill Tissaphernes, for he was their greatest blessing. 14. He said they did not rightly distrust the king, for if he wished to destroy them, he could easily do so. 15. I said to him that he was the basest of men, because he had betrayed the very men to whom he had <sup>9</sup>given his oath. 16. It is evident that he did not know what he thought he knew.

1. *Whichever (of the two) he replies.* 2. *Injurious (things).*  
 3. *He was just to be.* 4. *Everything.* 5. *Give money to.* 6. *What pronoun is used as indirect reflexive?* 7. *It was being reported.*  
 8. Use *πάρεν τὰ ὀνόματα.* 9. *Sworn.*

## XXII.

## PARTICIPLES.

**The Attributive Participle :**

B. 650 ; G. 1559 f. ; Gl. 582 ; H. 965 f.

When the noun with which the attributive participle agrees is omitted, as is very often the case, it is customary to say that the participle is used substantively. The usual English equivalent of this construction is the relative clause. From this it will be seen that the English relative clause may often be rendered into Greek by the substantive participle.

The time denoted by the participle is relative to that of the verb on which it depends ; for example, a present participle depending on a past tense refers to past time. The aorist participle is sometimes an exception to this rule.

1. All who were present laughed at the statement.
2. I cannot answer <sup>1</sup>the question.
3. He who does right is just, and he who does wrong is unjust.
4. He said he knew who had done this.
5. They persuaded their hearers without difficulty.
6. The spectators feared he might suffer some harm.
7. Prophets are said to foretell the future to others, but not to foresee what is coming upon themselves.
8. Those who hunt wild animals toil gladly <sup>2</sup>because they hope to capture them.
9. You are <sup>3</sup>such (a person) as those who wish to do wrong most (readily) attack.
10. They were not willing to converse with those who had no money to give.
11. Now I must give an account of all that has been done <sup>4</sup>by me.
12. We might compel some of the captives to act as guides.

1. *That which is being asked.* 2. *By hope of capturing.* 3. *Such . . . as, τοιοῦτος . . . οἷος.* 4. With the perfect passive the agent is generally expressed by the dative.

## XXIII.

## PARTICIPLES (CONTINUED).

## The Circumstantial Participle:

B. 653 ff.; G. 1563; Gl. 583; H. 968 f.

ὥς, when used with participles which denote cause or purpose, imputes the reason or purpose to the subject of the leading verb or to some person prominent in the sentence. This construction runs through various shades of meaning and requires careful attention.

καίτερ emphasizes the concessive force of the participle, and either *ἄτε* or *ὅα* its causal force.

With the participle, when it is conditional in force, the negative is *μή*; in all other cases *οὐ* is used.

1. The guards rode up and scolded him. 2. You did well to tell beforehand. 3. I have come to you because I know your parents. 4. The gods are able to save you, although you are <sup>1</sup>in the gravest peril. 5. While going out with his son he turned back and said. 6. I sent a friend to town<sup>2</sup> to inquire about my brother. 7. Some of them fled and escaped,<sup>3</sup> others were arrested and put to death. 8. Mandane <sup>4</sup>was preparing (as she said) to go back to her husband. 9. <sup>5</sup>On Xenophon's arrival at Sardis, Proxenus introduced him to Cyrus. 10. <sup>6</sup>After the captains had assembled, Xenophon addressed them as follows. 11. The Persians came with a gigantic army to (as they said) blot Athens out of existence. 12. He

killed my brother, although he himself was not personally<sup>7</sup> wronged. 13. They are grateful to the king because (they believe) they obtained this independence through him.

1. ἐν δειπνίστοις. 2. ἔστυ. 3. ἔρχομαι. 4. Voice? 5. X. having arrived . . . P. introduced. 6. X. addressed the captains having assembled. 7. ἰδίᾳ.

## XXIV.

## PARTICIPLES (CONTINUED).

**The Supplementary Participle :**

B. 660 ; G. 1578 ff. ; Gl. 585 f. ; H. 980 ff.

The different classes of verbs that take the supplementary participle should be carefully noted, and especial attention should be given to *τυγχάνω*, *λαμβάνω*, and *φθάνω*, with which the leading idea is expressed by the participle.

1. My father happened to be going out. 2. They found me entertaining guests. 3. This actor can set many (to) weeping. 4. I often see ships sailing by. 5. Not to begin but to cease speaking is difficult for me. 6. They arrived long before the Persians. 7. Towards me they are by chance ill-disposed. 8. I am already worn out (with) packing baggage and tramping. 9. The barbarians are evidently afraid of you. 10. Shall I permit<sup>2</sup> my own relatives to be unjustly destroyed? 11. <sup>3</sup>Their very guide was manifestly plotting against them. 12. Do you not know that you are unfair? 13. They came in unperceived. 14. He heard that Cyrus was in Cilicia.

1. Evident fearing. 2. περιπαῖν. 3. Whom they had as guide, this (one) was evident.

## XXV.

## PARTICIPLES (CONTINUED).

## The Genitive and the Accusative Absolute:

B. 657 f.; G. 1568 f.; Gl. 589 ff.; H. 970 ff.

The participle in the absolute construction is ordinarily genitive; when, however, the participle of an impersonal verb is used absolutely, it is regularly accusative, and its subject is an infinitive or a clause.

1. States grow<sup>1</sup> strongest when the citizens obey the laws. 2. My father happened to go out while this (man) was standing at the door. 3. While it is possible to live<sup>2</sup> in abundance, let us not go back to Greece and be voluntary paupers. 4. While they were dining, Philip tried to<sup>3</sup> crack jokes. 5. When the ship comes<sup>4</sup> from Delos, I must die. 6. After the man had gone out, Socrates<sup>5</sup> took up a new subject. 7. Why, then, do we not destroy you, since it is possible (to do so)? 8. Astyages wondered<sup>6</sup> at whose command he had come. 9. Although there were three doors which I must pass through, all<sup>7</sup> by chance were open. 10. For it is clear that you know, since<sup>8</sup> you have given thought to (the subject). 11. And did those who brought no aid when it was necessary<sup>9</sup> escape safe and sound? 12. These (things) were done while Conon was general.

1. *Become.* 2. *ἐν ἀφθέρους.* 3. *Say something laughable.* 4. Tense of participle required? 5. *Began.* 6. *Who having commanded.* 7. *Happened having been opened.* 8. *It has been a care to you.* 9. *Come off sound.*

## XXVI.

VERBALS IN *-τέος* AND *-τέον*.

## References:

B. 663 ff. ; G. 1504 ff. ; Gl. 506 ; H. 988 ff.

The personal and impersonal use of the verbals should be carefully distinguished. The impersonal construction is the more common. Note here how the agent is expressed, and how the case of the object is determined.

1. He who exercises, must exercise in whatever way seems best to his trainer.<sup>1</sup> 2. What would he be obliged to do? 3. If you wish land to bear you abundant crops,<sup>2</sup> you must cultivate the land. 4. We must then consider whether we ought to do this or not. 5. You must choose the best <sup>3</sup>rather than the pleasantest. 6. Such a law ought to be repealed. 7. If you wish to be loved by friends, you must benefit your friends. 8. You must do everything <sup>4</sup>to bring the barbarians into your power. 9. All the soldiers know that they must obey Clearchus. 10. There are many mountains which we must cross. 11. We must do everything in order that we may never again<sup>5</sup> be deceived by him. 12. I say you must help the state. 13. They thought that they themselves ought to look out for the safety of all the Greeks. 14. If he has told the truth, what must we do? 15. The Spartans, because they feared the Athenians, voted that they must go to war.

1. *Master*. 2. *Fruits*. 3. *πρό* in composition. 4. *That the barbarians may come*. 5. *tri*.

## XXVII.

## PECULIARITIES IN THE USE OF NEGATIVES.

## References :

B. 433 ff. ; G. 1607 ff. ; Gl. 487, 572 ; H. 1029 ff.

The regular uses of *οὐ* and *μή* should be clearly distinguished, and the difference noted between the meanings of *οὐτε* and *οὐδέ*, or *μήτε* and *μηδέ*, and also between the meaning of a simple negative followed by a compound (*οὐ . . . οὐδέις*) and the reverse of this (*οὐδέις . . . οὐ*).

1. No one can say <sup>1</sup>a word to the contrary. 2. No one <sup>2</sup>charged anything against you, even unjustly. 3. I urge you not to ask anything of Thebans. 4. I do not fear that I shall have nothing to give. 5. Now, then, you nowhere did this, nor did any one hear this utterance from you. 6. This (fellow) neither fears the gods nor respects Cyrus. 7. Their oaths restrained them from obtaining provisions by plunder. 8. They did not hinder me from going. 9. The Greeks did not commit perjury, nor did the barbarians keep their oaths. 10. He forbade any one to shoot, until Cyrus <sup>3</sup>should have his fill of hunting. 11. <sup>4</sup>Be assured that I shall by no means yield to you. 12. I think no other human being would submit. 13. The wicked you will never make better. 14. I forbid you to stir (a step) <sup>5</sup>out of doors.

\* 1. *Nothing else contrary to these (things).* 2. *Charged nothing . . . not even.* 3. *Should be satisfied with.* 4. *Know well.* 5. *From within.*





## VOCABULARY TO PART II.

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### A.

able, *οὐδὲ τε, ικανός*; am a., *δύναμαι*.  
 about, *περί* (gen.); round a., *περί*  
 (acc.); to be a. to, *μέλλω*.  
 abundant, *ἄφθονος*.  
 accordance, in a. with, *κατά*  
 (acc.).  
 account, *λόγος*; on a. of, *διὰ*  
 (acc.); to give an a., *λόγον*  
*διδόναι*.  
 accusation, *κατηγορία*.  
 accuse, *κατηγορέω*.  
 act, *ποιέω, πράττω*; a. as guide,  
*ἡγέομαι*.  
 actor, *ὑποκριτής*.  
 addition, in a. to, *πρός* (dat.).  
 address, *λέγω*.  
 admiral, *ναύαρχος*.  
 advance, say in a., *προλέγω*.  
 advantage, it is of a., *συμφέρει*.  
 affair, *πράγμα*.  
 afraid, am a. of, *φοβέομαι*; very  
 much a., *ὑπερφοβέομαι*.  
 after, *μετά* (acc.).  
 against, *ἐπί* (acc.), *πρός* (acc.),  
*κατά* (gen.).  
 Agesilaus, *Ἀγησίλαος*.  
 agree, *ὁμολογέω, συντίθεμαι*.  
 aid, bring a. to, *βοηθέω*.

all, *πᾶς, ἅπας*.  
 already, *ἤδη*.  
 although, *καίπερ* with participle.  
 always, *δέ*.  
 ambassador, *πρέσβευς*.  
 among, *ἐν*.  
 animals (wild), *τὰ θηρία*.  
 announce, *εἰσαγγέλλω*; a. before-  
 hand, *προαγορεύω*.  
 answer, *ἀποκρίνομαι*.  
 anticipate, *φθάνω*.  
 any one, *τις*; anything, *τι*.  
 Apollo, *Ἀπόλλων*.  
 Ariæus, *Ἀριαῖος*.  
 arms, *ὅπλα*.  
 army, *στράτευμα* (n.), *στόλος*.  
 around, *περί* (acc.).  
 arrest, *συλλαμβάνω*.  
 arrive, *ἀφικνέομαι*.  
 as, *ὥς, ὅπως*; just as, *ὥσπερ*; as  
 soon as, *ἐπειδὴ* (or *ἐπειδὴν*) *τά-*  
*χιστα*.  
 ask (a favor), *αἰτέω, δέομαι*; (a  
 question), *ἐρωτάω*.  
 assemble, *συνέρχομαι*.  
 assembly, *ἐκκλησία*.  
 Astyæges, *Ἀστυάγης*.  
 at, *ἐπί* (dat.).  
 Athenians, *Ἀθηναῖοι*.

Athens, αἱ Ἀθῆναι.  
 attack, ἐπιτίθεμαι.  
 attendant, οἰκέτης.  
 Attica, ἡ Ἀττική.  
 audacity, τόλμη.  
 avoid, ἀπέχομαι (gen.).

## B.

bad, κακός, πονηρός.  
 baggage, pack b., συσκευάζομαι.  
 barbarian, βάρβαρος (a non-Greek).  
 base, κακός.  
 battle, μάχη.  
 bear, φέρω; b. in mind, ἐννοέομαι.  
 bearable, φορητός.  
 beautiful, καλός.  
 because, ὅτι.  
 become, γίνομαι.  
 before, πρό.  
 beg, δέομαι.  
 begin, ἀρχομαι, κατάρχω.  
 beginning, ἀρχή.  
 behalf, in b. of, ὑπέρ (gen.).  
 behind, leave b., καταλείπω.  
 being, human b., ἀνθρωπος.  
 benefactor, εὐεργέτης.  
 benefit, εὖ ποιεῖω, εὐεργετέω, (vbl.)  
 εὐεργετητέον.  
 besides, πρὸς τούτοις.  
 best, (adv.) ἀριστα.  
 betray, προδίδωμι.  
 better, ἀμείνων, κρείττων, βελτίων.  
 big, as b. as, ὀπίστος.  
 bill (legislative), ψήφισμα (-τος).  
 blessing, ἀγαθόν.  
 blind, τυφλός.

blot out of existence, ἀφανίζω.  
 blush, ἐρυθραίνομαι.  
 board, to go on b., ἐπιβαίνειν ἐπὶ.  
 Boeotians, of B., Βοιωτῶν.  
 born, am b., γίνομαι.  
 boundary, ὄριον.  
 brave, ἀγαθός.  
 braver, βελτίων.  
 brief, βραχύς.  
 bring into, εἰσάγω; b. against,  
 ἐπάγω; b. under, ποίεσθαι ὑπὸ;  
 b. aid, βοηθέω.  
 brother, ἀδελφός.  
 buildings, public b., τὰ ἀρχεῖα.  
 business, πρᾶγμα (often plural).  
 but, δέ, ἀλλά.  
 buy, ὠρέομαι.  
 by, ὑπό (gen.), ἐκ.

## C.

calamity, πάθος (n.).  
 call, καλέω.  
 Callias, Καλλίας.  
 Camarina, Καμάρινα.  
 Cambyses, Καμβύσης.  
 camp, στρατόπεδον.  
 can, δύναμαι.  
 Cappadocia, Καππαδοκία.  
 captain, λοχαγός.  
 captive, ὁ ληφθεὶς.  
 capture, αἰρέω, λαμβάνω.  
 care, it is a c. to, μέλει; take c.,  
 φροντίζω.  
 carry, ὀχέω.  
 catch, λαμβάνω.  
 cavalry, ἱππεῖς.  
 cease, παύομαι.

certain, <i>φανερός</i> .	consume, <i>καταδαπανέω</i> .
charge, <i>αἰτία</i> ; (vb.) <i>ἐγκαλέω</i> (dat.).	contain, <i>ἔχω</i> .
child, <i>παῖς</i> .	contend for, <i>ἀντιποιέομαι</i> (gen.).
choose, <i>αἰρέομαι</i> ; c. in preference to, <i>προσαιρεομαι</i> (gen.); (vbl.) <i>προαιρετόν</i> .	contest, <i>ἀγών</i> .
Cilicia, <i>Κιλικία</i> .	contrary to, <i>παρά</i> (acc.).
Cilicians, <i>Κιλικες</i> .	converse with, <i>διαλέγομαι</i> (dat.).
citizen, <i>πολίτης</i> .	could, <i>δυναίμην εἶναι</i> , <i>ἔχοιμι εἶναι</i> .
city, <i>πόλις</i> .	country, <i>γῆ</i> , <i>χώρα</i> .
class, <i>τάξις</i> .	cowardice, <i>δειλία</i> .
Cleānor, <i>Κλεάνωρ</i> .	cowardly, <i>κακός</i> .
Clearchus, <i>Κλέαρχος</i> .	crazy, am c., <i>μαίνομαι</i> .
clearly, <i>σαφώς</i> .	cross, <i>διαβαίνω</i> , (vbl.) <i>πορευτός</i> .
collect, <i>συλλέγω</i> .	crown, <i>στεφανόω</i> .
come, <i>ἔρχομαι</i> , <i>ἀφικνέομαι</i> , <i>γίγνομαι</i> ; have c., <i>ἔχω</i> ; will c., <i>ἔξω</i> ; c. in, <i>εἰσεῖμι</i> ; c. off, <i>ἀπειμι</i> ; c. upon, <i>ἔπειμι</i> .	cultivate, <i>θεραπεύω</i> , (vbl.) <i>θερα- πευτέον</i> .
commander, <i>στρατηγός</i> , <i>ἀρχων</i> .	customary, it is c., <i>νομίζεται</i> .
commend, <i>ἐπαινέω</i> .	cut down, <i>κατακόπτω</i> .
commit perjury, <i>ἐπιωρκέω</i> .	Cyprus, <i>Κύρος</i> .
companion, <i>κοινωνός</i> , <i>ἡλιξ</i> , <i>ἡλικιώτης</i> .	D.
compel, <i>ἀναγκάζω</i> .	dare, <i>τολμάω</i> .
completely, see <i>surround</i> .	daughter, <i>θυγάτηρ</i> .
conceal, <i>κρύπτω</i> .	day, <i>ἡμέρα</i> .
concerning, <i>περί</i> (gen.).	daybreak, at d., <i>ἅμα ἡμέρᾳ</i> .
conference, go to a c., <i>ἔρχομαι eis λόγους</i> .	death, <i>θάνατος</i> .
Conon, <i>Κόνων</i> .	deceive, <i>ἐξαπατάω</i> .
conquer, <i>κρατέω</i> , <i>νικάω</i> .	declare, <i>ἐκφαίνω</i> .
consider, <i>σκοπέω</i> , <i>σκοπέομαι</i> (used in present and imperfect, but the other tenses are made from <i>σκέπτομαι</i> ).	deed, <i>ἔργον</i> .
	deem worthy, <i>ἀξιόω</i> .
	defence, <i>ἀπολογία</i> .
	defend myself, <i>ἀμύνομαι</i> .
	delighted, am d. with, <i>ἡδομαι</i> .
	Delos, <i>Δῆλος</i> .
	Delphi, <i>Δελφοί</i> .
	demand (what is due), <i>ἀπαιτέω</i> .
	democracy, <i>δημοκρατία</i> .
	Demosthēnes, <i>Δημοσθένης</i> (-ους)

denying, *ἕξαρκος*.  
 deprive of, *ἀποστερέω*.  
 destroy, *ἀπόλλυμι*.  
 destruction, *δolethros*.  
 die, *ἀποθνήσκω*.  
 difficult, *ἀπορος*.  
 difficulty, without d., *οὐ χαλεπῶς*.  
 dine, *δειπνέω*.  
 dinner, *δείπνον*.  
 directly, *εὐθύς*.  
 discussion, *λόγος*.  
 disheartened, am d., *ἀθύμως*  
*ἔχω*.  
 distribute, *διαδίδωμι*.  
 distrust, *ἀπιστέω*.  
 divide (into portions), *κατανέμω*.  
 do, *ποιέω*, *ἐργάζομαι*, *πράττω*;  
 (vbis.) *ποιητέος*, *πρακτέος*.  
 door, *θύρα*.  
 drink, *ποτὸν*.  
 drive out or away, *ἐξελαύνω*.

## E.

each, *ἕκαστος*.  
 eager, am e., *προθυμέομαι*.  
 earlier, *πρότερος*.  
 easiest, *ῥᾡστός*.  
 easily, *ῥαδίως*.  
 eat, *ἐσθίω*.  
 elder, *πρεσβύτερος*.  
 else, *ἄλλο*.  
 embassy, *πρεσβεία*.  
 enact, *τίθεμαι*.  
 encourage, *παρακαλέω*.  
 enemy, (personal) *ἐχθρός*; (public) *πολέμιος*; the e., *οἱ πολέμιοι*.

enmity, *ἔχθρα*.  
 enter, *εἰσείμι*.  
 entertain, *ἐστιάω*.  
 envy, *ζηλόω*.  
 equality, *τὸ ἴσον*; on an e., *ἐξ ἴσου*.  
 escape notice, *λανθάνω*.  
 Euboea, *Εὐβοία*.  
 Euphilētus, *Εὐφίλητος*.  
 Euthydēmūs, *Εὐθύδημος*.  
 even, *καί*; not e., *οὐδέ, μηδέ*.  
 ever, *ποτέ, πώποτε*.  
 every, *ἕκαστος*; every day, *καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν*.  
 everything, *πάν, ἅπαν, πάντα*.  
 everywhere, *πανταχοῦ*.  
 evident, *δῆλος*.  
 exact, *πράττομαι*.  
 excel, *διαφέρω*.  
 exchange, in e. for, *ἀντί*.  
 exclude, *ἀπελαύνω*.  
 exercise, *γυμνάζομαι*, (vbl.) *γυμναστέον*.  
 exhort, *παρακαλέω*.  
 exile, *φυγὰς (-άδος)*.  
 existence, blot out of e., *ἀφανίζω*.  
 expedition, make an e., *στρατεύω*.  
 eye, *ὀφθαλμός*.

## F.

father, *πατήρ*.  
 favor, *χάρις*.  
 fear, *φοβέομαι, δέδοικα*.  
 fee, *μισθός*.  
 few, *ὀλίγοι*.  
 fight, *μάχομαι*.  
 find, *καταλαμβάνω*.

first, (adj.) *πρῶτος*; (adv.) *πρῶτον*.

fit, *ικανός*.

five, *πέντε*.

flatterer, *κόλαξ*.

flee, *φεύγω*.

follow, *ἔπομαι*, *παρακολουθῶ*; the following, as follows, *ὅδε*, *τοιοῦτος*.

food, *σιτίον*.

for, (conj.) *γάρ* (postpositive); (on account of) *ἐνεκα* (gen.).

forbid, *ἀπαγορεύω*.

force, *βίμη*.

foresee, *προοράω*.

foretell, *προαγορεύω*.

forethought, *πρόνοια*.

fourteen, *τετταρεκαίδεκα*.

free, *ἐλεύθερος*.

friend, *φίλος*, *ἐπιτήδειος*.

friendship, *φιλία*.

from, *παρά* (gen.), *ἐκ*, *ἀπό*.

fruit, *καρπός*.

full, *πλήρης*, *έντελής*.

furnish, *παρέχω*.

future, the f., *τὸ μέλλον*.

## G.

game, *τὰ θηρία*.

general, *στρατηγός*; am g., *στρατηγέω*.

get, *πορίζομαι*; g. a thing done, *διαπράττομαι*.

gigantic, *παμπληθής*.

girdle, *ζώνη*.

give, *δίδωμι*; g. back, *ἀποδίδωμι*; g. attention to, *προσέχω τὸν νοῦν*.

gladly, *ἡδέως*.

glorious, *καλός*.

go, *ἔρχομαι*, *βαδίζω*, *εἶμι* (used regularly as future); have gone, *οἶχομαι*; g. out, *ἔξειμι*; g. back, *ἀπεμι*; g. on board, *ἐπιβαίνω*.

god, *θεός*.

govern, *προέστηκα*.

grandfather, *πάππος*.

grateful, am g., *χάριν ἔχω* or *οἶδα*.

gratify, *χαρίζομαι*.

great, *μέγας*, *πολύς*; greatest, *μέγιστος*.

Greece, *Ἑλλάς* (-άδος).

Greeks, *Ἕλληνες*.

groundless, *κενός*.

grove, *ἄλσος* (n.).

guard, *φύλαξ*; (vb.) *φυλάττω*.

guest, *ξένος*.

guide, *ἡγεμών*; act as g., *ἡγέομαι*.

## H.

happen, *συμβαίνω*, *τυγχάνω*.

happily, more h., *ἡδion*.

happiness, *εὐδαιμονία*.

harm, *κακόν*.

have, *ἔχω*.

hear, *ἀκούω*.

hearer, *ὁ ἀκούων*.

heed, *προσέχω τὸν νοῦν* (dat.).

help, *βοηθῶ*; (vbl.) *βοηθητέον*.

herald, *κῆρυξ*.

here, *ταύτη*.

hesitate, *δυνέω*.

hinder, *κωλύω*.

Hippias, Ἱππίας.  
 hither, ἐνθάδε.  
 hollow square, πλαίσιον.  
 home, (adv.) οἰκαδε.  
 honor, τιμή; (vb.) τιμάω.  
 hope, ἐλπίς (-ιδος); (vb.) ἐλπίζω.  
 horse, ἵππος.  
 horseback, ride h., ἵππεύειν.  
 horsemanship, ἵππική.  
 hostage, δμηρος.  
 hostile, πολέμιος.  
 house, οἰκία, οἶκος.  
 how, πῶς, τί.  
 human being, ἄνθρωπος.  
 hunt, θήρα; (vb.) διώκω, θηράω.  
 hurl the javelin, ἀκοντίζω.  
 husband, ἀνὴρ.

## I.

if, εἰ, ἐάν, ἥν.  
 ignorant, am i. of, ἀγνοέω.  
 Iliad, Ἰλιάς (-άδος).  
 ill-disposed, am i., κακῶς διάκειμαι.  
 impose, ἐπιτίθημι.  
 in, ἐν.  
 independence, αὐτονομία.  
 indictment, γραφή.  
 inflict, ἐπιτίθημι.  
 injure, βλάπτω.  
 injurious, βλαβερός.  
 inquire, πυνθάνομαι.  
 insane, am i., μαίνομαι.  
 instead of, ἀντί.  
 intend, μέλλω.  
 interpreter, ἐρμηνεύς.  
 into, εἰς.  
 introduce, συνίστημι.

Ionía, Ἰωνία.  
 island, νῆσος.

## J.

javelin, hurl the j., ἀκοντίζω.  
 join, προσχωρέω.  
 judge, κρίνω.  
 just, δίκαιος.  
 justly, δικαίως.

## K.

keep (an oath), ἐμπεδῶ.  
 kill, ἀποκτείνω.  
 king, βασιλεύς.  
 knock, κρούω.  
 know, οἶδα, γινώσκω; k. how, ἐπίσταμαι.

## L.

land, γῆ.  
 later, ὕστερον.  
 laugh, γελᾶω.  
 laughable, γελοῖος.  
 law, νόμος.  
 lead, ἄγω; l. off to prison, ἀπάγω.  
 leap into, εἰσπηδάω.  
 learn, μανθάνω, καταμανθάνω; l. by inquiry, πυνθάνομαι.  
 least, at l., γέ.  
 leave behind, καταλείπω; l. out, παραλείπω.  
 leisure, am at l., σχολάζω.  
 lie, κείμαι; (to speak falsely) ψεύδομαι.  
 light, φῶς (-τός).  
 like, ὅμοιος, εἰκώς.  
 live, ζῶω, βιοτεύω.

lodge, καταλύω.

long, μακρός.

long for, ἐράω.

look out for, ἐπιμελέσθαι, (vbl.)  
ἐπιμελητέον.

love, φιλέω, ἀγαπάω.

## M.

Macedonia, Μακεδονία.

mad, am m., μαίνομαι.

make, ποιέω.

man, ἀνὴρ, (human being) ἀν-  
θρώπος.

Mandane, Μανδάνη.

many, πολλοί; so m., τοσοῦτε.

march, πορεύομαι, ἐξελαύνω; m.  
through, διαπορεύομαι; m.  
against, ἐπιστρατεύω.

market-place, ἀγορά.

masses, the m., οἱ πολλοί.

master, δεσπότης, τύραννος, ἐπι-  
στάτης.

meat, κρέας (n.).

mean, φαῦλος.

means, by no m., οὐ μή (with  
subjunc. or fut. indic.).

measure, μέτρον.

Medes, Μῆδοι.

meet, ἐντυγχάνω, συντυγχάνω,  
ἀπαντάω.

Megara, Μέγαρα (τά).

Menon, Μένων.

mercenaries, οἱ μισθοφόροι.

message, ἀγγελία.

messenger, ἀγγελος.

mind, give the m. to, προσέχειν  
τὸν νοῦν.

Mindarus, Μίνδαρος.

mistaken, am m., ψεύδομαι.

money, τὰ χρήματα, ἀργυρίων.

month, μήν (-ός).

most, (adv.) μάλιστα.

mother, μήτηρ.

mountain, ὄρος (n.).

much, πολλός, (adv.) πολύ; by m.,  
πολλῷ; so m., τοσοῦτον, το-  
σαῦτα.

mud, πηλός.

music, μουσική.

must, χρή or δεῖ with infinitive.

## N.

name, ὄνομα (-τος).

naturally, εἰκότως.

near, πρὸς (dat.).

necessary, it is n., δεῖ.

neither . . . nor, οὔτε . . . οὔτε,  
μήτε . . . μήτε.

never, οὔποτε, μήποτε.

nevertheless, μέντοι, ὅμως.

never yet, οὐπώποτε.

new, καινός.

next, the n. day, ἡ ὑστεραία.

night, νύξ.

nobles, κράτιστοι.

nobly, καλῶς.

nonsense, λῆρος.

no one, οὐδεὶς, μηδείς.

nor, (after clause with οὐ) οὐδέ.

not, οὐ, μή.

not even, οὐδέ.

nothing, οὐδέν, μηδέν.

notice, αἰσθάνομαι; escape n.,  
λανθάνω.



now, (at this time) *νῦν*.  
 nowhere, *οὐδαμοῦ*.  
 now then, *τοῖνον*.  
 number, *πλήθος* (n.).

## O.

oath, *ὅρκος*.  
 obey, *πείθομαι*, (vbl.) *πειστέος*.  
 obtain, *πορίζομαι*, *τυγχάνω* (gen.).  
 occur, *συμβαίνειν*.  
 offer, *δίδωμι*.  
 office, *ἀρχή*.  
 often, *πολλάκις*.  
 omen, *οἰωνός*.  
 on, *ἐπὶ*, *εἰς*.  
 once, *ποτέ*; at o., *εὐθύς*.  
 only, *μόνον*.  
 open, *ἀνοίγω*.  
 opinion, *δόξα*, *γνώμη*.  
 opposite, *κατά* (acc.).  
 or, *ἢ*.  
 order, *κελεύω*.  
 Orontas, *Ὀρόντας*.  
 other, *ἄλλος*; others, *οἱ δέ* when  
*οἱ μὲν* precedes.  
 out of, *ἐκ*.  
 over, *ἀνά* (acc.).  
 overtake, *καταλαμβάνω*.  
 own, his o., *ὁ αὐτοῦ*.

## P.

pack baggage, *συσκευάζομαι*.  
 parent, *γονεύς*, *ὁ γεννήσας*.  
 park, *παράδεισος*.  
 part, *μέρος* (n.).  
 pass through, *διέρχομαι*.  
 pauper, am a p., *πένομαι*.

pay, *μισθός*.  
 Peloponnēsus, *Πελοπόννησος*.  
 pelt, *βάλλω*.  
 penalty, *ζημία*.  
 perceive, *αἰσθάνομαι*.  
 perfidy, *ἀπιστία*.  
 perish, *ἀπόλωλα*.  
 perjury, commit p., *ἐπιωρκέω*.  
 permit, *έάω*; it is permitted, *ἐξε-  
στιν*.  
 Persians, *Πέρσαι*.  
 persuade, *πείθω*.  
 Philip, *Φίλιππος*.  
 Philocrātes, *Φιλοκράτης*.  
 Pisidians, *Πισίδαι*.  
 place, *χωρίον*, (vb.) *τάττω*; take  
 p., *γίγνομαι*.  
 plain, *πεδῖον*.  
 plant, *φυτεύω*.  
 plethrum, *πλέθρον*.  
 plot against, *ἐπιβουλεύω*.  
 plunder, *ἀρπάζω*, *διαρπάζω*.  
 poet, *ποιητής*.  
 policy, *πολιτεία*.  
 possible, it is p., *ἔξεστι*.  
 post, *τάττω*.  
 power, *δύναμις*; in or into one's  
 p., *ἐπὶ τινι*.  
 praise, *ἐπαινος*, (vb.) *ἐπαινέω*.  
 praiseworthy, *ἀξιος ἐπαινου*.  
 prefer, *προαιρέομαι*.  
 prepare, *παρασκευάζω*, *παρασκευά-  
ζομαι*.  
 present, am p., *πάρειμι*.  
 private, *ἰδιως*.  
 promise, *ὕπισχέομαι*.  
 proof, *τεκμήριον*, *ἐπίδειγμα*.

property, τὰ χρήματα.  
 prophet, μάντις.  
 prosecute, διώκω.  
 prosperous, am p., καλῶς πράττω.  
 provisions, τὰ πικτήδεια.  
 Proxēnus, Πρόξενος.  
 public buildings, τὰ ἀρχεῖα.  
 punish, ζημιῶ.  
 punishment, δίκη.  
 pursue, διώκω.

## R.

rank, τῷξις.  
 rare, σπάνιος.  
 rather than, μᾶλλον ἢ.  
 refrain from, ἀπέχομαι.  
 refute, ἐξελέγχω.  
 relative, συγγενής.  
 release, λύω.  
 remain, μένω.  
 remember, οἶδα, μέμνημαι.  
 repeal, λύω, (vbl.) λυτέος.  
 repent, it repents, μεταμέλει.  
 report, ἐξαγγέλλω, ἀπαγγέλλω,  
 εἰσαγγέλλω.  
 resources, δυνάμεις (αἱ).  
 respect, αἰδέομαι.  
 rest, (cease) παύομαι; the rest,  
 οἱ ἄλλοι.  
 restore, κατάργω.  
 restrain, κατέχω.  
 return, ἀπειμῖ; r. a favor, ἀποδί-  
 δωμι; in r. for, ἀντί.  
 rich, πλούσιος.  
 riches, πλοῦτος.  
 ride, ελαύνω; r. up, προσελαύνω;  
 r. horseback, ἵππεύω.

right, τὰ δίκαια.  
 righteousness, δικαιοσύνη.  
 rightly, δικάως.  
 river, ποταμός.  
 road, ὁδός (f.).  
 rob, ἀφαιρέομαι.  
 route, ὁδός (f.).  
 rule, ἀρχω.  
 ruler, προστάτης, ἀρχων.  
 run away, ἀποδιδράσκω.

## S.

sacrifice, θύω.  
 safety, σωτηρία.  
 sail, πλέω; s. in, εἰσπλέω; s. off,  
 ἀποπλέω; s. by, παραπλέω.  
 Sardis, Σάρδεϊς.  
 satisfy, ἐμπίμπλημι.  
 save, σφίζω.  
 say, λέγω, φημί; s. in advance,  
 προλέγω.  
 scatter, σκεδάννυμι.  
 scold, λοιδορέω.  
 sea, θάλαττα.  
 seat, καθίζω.  
 see, ὁράω.  
 seem, δοκέω; it seems best, δοκεῖ.  
 seize, λαμβάνω, ἀρπάζω.  
 self-control, σωφροσύνη.  
 send, πέμπω, ἀποστέλλω; s. for,  
 μεταπέμπομαι.  
 servant, οἰκέτης.  
 set, καθίζω.  
 shamelessness, ἀναιδεια.  
 share, μετέχω; there is a s. to,  
 μέτεστι; give a s. to, μεταδί-  
 δωμι.

sharp, ὀξύς.  
 ship, ναῦς, πλοῖον.  
 shout, βοάω.  
 shoot the bow, τοξεύω.  
 show, δηλώω, δείκνυμι.  
 Sikels, Σίκελοι.  
 silence, σιγή, τὸ σιγᾶν.  
 since, ἐπεὶ.  
 sit down, am sitting down, κάθη-  
 μαι.  
 skin, διφθέρα.  
 slave, δοῦλος; am a s., δουλεύω.  
 sneeze, πτέρνυμαι.  
 snow, χιών (f.).  
 so, οὕτως; s. many, τοσοῦτε.  
 society, συνουσία.  
 Socrātes, Σωκράτης (-ους).  
 soldier, στρατιώτης.  
 some, somebody, something, τίς,  
 τι.  
 son, παῖς, υἱός.  
 soon, ταχύ.  
 sound, ὑγιής (adj.).  
 sovereignty, ἀρχή.  
 Spartans, Λακεδαιμόνιοι.  
 speak, λέγω.  
 spectator, ὁ θεώμενος.  
 speech, λόγος, τὸ λαλεῖν.  
 square (hollow), πλαίσιον.  
 stand, ἕστηκα.  
 state, πόλις, τὰ πράγματα.  
 statement, λόγος.  
 station, στάσις.  
 stead, in s. of, ἀντὶ.  
 stir, κινέομαι.  
 stone, λίθος.  
 storm, χεიმών.

strange, θαυμαστός.  
 strong, ἰσχυρός.  
 subject, λόγος.  
 submit, ὑπομένω.  
 such, τοιοῦτος.  
 suffer, πάσχω.  
 sufficient, ἱκανός.  
 sulky, am s., δυσκόλως ἔχω.  
 summon, καλέω.  
 suppose, ὑπολαμβάνω.  
 surround, to completely s., εἶναι  
 κύκλῳ τινὶ πάντῃ.  
 survive, διαγίγνομαι.  
 swear, δμνυμι.

## T.

take, (accept) δέχομαι; t. up,  
 ἀναιρέομαι; t. away, ἀφαιρέομαι;  
 t. place, γίγνομαι.  
 talent, τάλαντον.  
 talk, have a t. with, διαλέγομαι  
 (dat.).  
 task, ἔργον.  
 teach, διδάσκω, παιδεύω.  
 teacher, διδάσκαλος.  
 Tegēa, Τεγέα.  
 tell, λέγω; t. beforehand, προ-  
 λέγω.  
 temple, ναός.  
 than, ἢ.  
 that, ὅτι (conj.).  
 Thebans, Θηβαῖοι.  
 then, (next) ἔπειτα; (therefore)  
 οὖν, οὐκοῦν; (at that time) τότε.  
 Thessaly, Θεσσαλία.  
 think, οἶμαι, νομίζω, ἡγέομαι; t.  
 over, βουλεύομαι.

thirty, *τριάκοντα*.  
 Thracians, *Θρᾶκες*.  
 three, *τρεις*.  
 throne, *θρόνος*.  
 through, *διὰ* (gen.).  
 times, many t., *πολλάκις*.  
 Tissaphernes, *Τισσαφέρνης*.  
 to, *εἰς*, *παρά* (acc.), *πρός* (acc.),  
 (with personal object) *ώς*.  
 toil, *πονέω*, *μοχθέω*.  
 told, *εἶπον*.  
 to-morrow, *τήμερον*.  
 too, *καί*.  
 towards, *εἰς* (gen.), *πρός* (acc.).  
 tractable, *εὐπειθής*.  
 traitor, *προδότης*.  
 tramp, *βαδίζω*.  
 transgress, *παραβαίνω*.  
 treat, *χρᾶμαι*.  
 treaty, *σπονδαί*.  
 tree, *δένδρον*.  
 truce, *σπονδαί*.  
 true, *ἀληθής*.  
 truth, *ἀληθῆ* (τά).  
 try, *πειράσμαι*, *ἐπιχειρέω*.  
 tumult, *θόρυβος*.  
 turn, *τρέπω*; t. back, *ἐπιστρέφω*.  
 twelve, *δώδεκα*.  
 two, *δύο*.

## U.

unconsidered, *ἀσκεπτος*.  
 under, *ὑπό*.  
 understand, *γινώσκω*.  
 unfair, *ἀδίκος*.  
 unjust, *ἀδίκος*.  
 unjustly, *ἀδίκως*.

until, *ἕως*, *μέχρι*, *πρίν*.  
 unwritten, *ἀγραφος*.  
 urge, *κελεύω*, *παραινέω*.  
 use, *χρᾶμαι*.  
 utterance, *φωνή*.

## V.

very, *πάνυ*, *πολύ*.  
 village, *κώμη*.  
 virtue, *ἀρετή*.  
 voluntary, *ἐκών*.  
 vote, *ψηφίζομαι*.

## W.

wagon, *μαζα*.  
 wait for, *περιμένω*.  
 want, *δέομαι*.  
 war, *πόλεμος*, (vbl.) *πολεμητέον*.  
 way, *τρόπος* (manner); in what  
 w., *ᾧ*.  
 weep, *κλαίω*.  
 well, (adj.) *ὕγιής*; (adv.) *καλῶς*,  
*εὖ*.  
 what sort of, *ποῖος*.  
 whenever, *ὅταν*, *ὅτε*, *ὅποτε*.  
 whether, *εἰ*; w. . . . or, *ἢ ἢ ἢ* or, *ἢ ἢ ἢ*  
 . . . ἢ, *ἢ ἢ ἢ* or, *ἢ ἢ ἢ*.  
 which (of two), *πότερος*, *ὁπότερος*.  
 whither, *πῇ*.  
 whole, *ὅλος*.  
 why, *τί*, *διὰ τί*.  
 wicked, *πονηρός*.  
 width, *εὖρος* (n.).  
 wild animals, *τὰ θηρία*.  
 willing, am w., *θέλω*, *ἐθέλω*.  
 win, *κτάομαι*.  
 wine, *οἶνος*.

wisdom, σοφία.  
 wise, σοφός.  
 wish, βούλομαι, ἐθέλω.  
 with, παρά (dat.), μετὰ (gen.),  
 πρὸς (acc.).  
 within, from w., ἐνδοθεν.  
 woman, γυνή.  
 wonder, θαυμάζω.  
 word, ῥῆμα.  
 worn out, am w. o., ἀπείρηκα.  
 worthy, ἄξιος; deem w., ἀξιόω.  
 write, γράφω.  
 writing, γράμμα (-τος).  
 wrong, do w., ἀδικέω.  
 wrongs, τὰ κακά, τὰ ἀδίκαια.

## X.

Xenōphon, Ξενοφῶν.

## Y.

year, ἔτος (n.).  
 yet, πῶ; not yet, οὐπω.  
 yield, συγχωρέω.  
 young, νέος.  
 youthfulness, νεότης.

## Z.

Zacynthus, Ζάκυνθος.









